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☞ The above gentlemen are authorized to receipt for money due us for subscriptions to our paper.

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☞ Our neighbor of the Democrat, who insists that the bill of Mr. English not only abandons the principle for which the Lecomptonites have been so furiously struggling, but asserts the principle avowed by their adversaries, is just half right. It is unquestionably true that the Lecomptonites cannot vote for the expedient hit upon by the Committee of Conference without surrendering the principle they have heretofore steadily vaunted their determination to hold at the most dreadful hazards. So far our neighbor is perfectly right. And it is for the Lecomptonites to say or think how, if they sanction the expedient, they can venture to look honest men in the face, with so flaming a mark of insincerity stamped on their brows. All this we cheerfully concede. But in what manner or degree does the bill of Mr. English involve the assertion of the principle for which the anti-Lecomptonites contend? There is the rub. The project obviously enough yields the unconditional admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, but, unless it is very strangely belied, it does this without affirming, in the lightest or remotest measure, the right of the people of Kansas to settle the matter for themselves. It admits the invalidity of the Lecompton constitution, but it stops short of acknowledging the unqualified right of the people to adopt or reject it. It renounces the sovereignty of mere legal forms and technicalities, but it fails to assert popular sovereignty. It dethrones the Lecompton convention, but it doesn't enthrone the people. The Lecomptonites, if they are wise or honest, will call it to account for the one—the anti-Lecomptonites certainly cannot, without the most shameful recreancy, omit to hold it responsible for the other. There is no escaping this conclusion. It is inevitable.

Let our neighbor of the Democrat, whose motives we shall be slow to suspect, consider the bill of Mr. English with his usual penetration, and say, if he can, in what conceivable sense it submits the Lecompton constitution to the people. If he can discover any, he will exhibit a discernment little less than magical. His sharp-sightedness will eclipse the perspicacity of the most piercing of his friends. For, whatever our neighbor may perceive or think he perceives in the bill, it is certain that Douglas and Harris and their gallant colleagues in Congress perceive nothing in it but cause of vigorous, bold, and unremitting opposition. And we really are at a loss to imagine how any anti-Lecomptonite, without more or less than human subtlety, can perceive anything else. The bill, if our information is correct submits a land-ordinance, which, so far from being even a *part* of the constitution, has no proper connection whatever with it, declaring that, if the people of Kansas accept the ordinance, they shall be forthwith admitted into the Union under the Lecompton constitution, and that, if they reject it, they shall not be admitted into the Union for the present at all, but excluded indefinitely. It is a deliberate threat. It is an open attempt at coercion. The bill empowers the people after a fashion to get rid of the Lecompton constitution, to be sure, but it enables them to do so only at the inconvenience and peril of staying out of the Union for an indefinite period, to pay for the exercise of their nondescript privilege. It indirectly authorises the people to reject the Lecompton constitution, but tells them that, if they *do* reject it, they shall have no other. It offers them Hobson's choice—the Lecompton constitution or nothing. Undoubtedly the bill places the Lecompton constitution at the disposal of the people, but so does a highwayman place the purse of a traveler at his disposal, when, presenting a big pistol, he demands the victim's money or his life. The traveler is at liberty to keep his money, if he prefers it to his life. In like manner, the people of Kansas may vote against the land-ordinance, and thus rid themselves of the Lecompton constitution, if they prefer their freedom in this respect to their existence as a State, their constitutional life. *But on no other condition.* Is this the sort of submission to the people for which our neighbor of the Democrat has been battling with so much energy? Is this the popular sovereignty for which he has poured out his ink like water? Is it? We should like to have his candid opinion.

It is not difficult in the light of our present information to determine the actual function of the land ordinance in this hybrid spawn of the Committee of Conference. It is hardly so important as we at first supposed. Though complicating in some degree what the people of Kansas will doubtless feel to be the chief issue, its principal effect will be, as is evidently its main design, to afford the Southern Lecomptonites a pretext, ridiculously transparent though it is, for assenting to a concession which, however short of the claims of justice or even of decency, goes far beyond the principle they have repeatedly and vehemently proclaimed as their ultimatum. As we have shown, the real question which the bill submits to the people of Kansas is whether they will come into the Union under the Lecompton constitution or stay out altogether. But this, notwithstanding the arbitrary and insulting qualification, is yet so far a submission to the people as to startle the sensitive nerves of the fire eaters. It might be as much as their political lives were worth to consent to a direct submission of the Lecompton constitution to the people, no matter under what duress. They naturally recoiled from the thought. Accordingly, to silence their scruples, the land-ordinance of the original bill is amended, and the amended ordinance submitted to the people, whose vote on this point is nevertheless to determine the fate of the Lecompton constitution. This is the dodge. And an unspeakably shallow one it is. The land-ordinance, in the scheme, bears about the same relation to the Lecompton constitution that Captain Travis's board bears to the apple that he is to shoot from the boy's head. The Captain's intention is to fire at the top of the board and hit the apple at the bottom of it. So, thanks to the ingenuity of the Conference Committee, the people of Kansas are to be allowed to bring down the Lecompton constitution by voting against the amended land-ordinance. If they were permitted to set up another that suited them better, in the place of it, this might be a comparatively innocent artifice; but, since they are driven to the necessity of choosing between the Lecompton constitution and an indefinite exclusion from the Union with all its attending sore disfranchisements, privations, and perils, we think few fair-minded men will deny that the device is as unjust and tyrannous in effect as it is deceitful in form. And we shall be mistaken if our neighbor of the Democrat is one of those few.

☞ An Alabama editor says, "we earnestly believe that the great Democratic party has all along been an instrument in God's hand for the preservation of human liberty." The instrument, whatever the Lord may have used it for, is certainly broken in two now, and we don't think He will take the trouble either to mend it or make another like it.

☞ A writer on the habits of animals says, perhaps with truth, that "dogs always carry their tails on the right side." Some men are in that respect like dogs. Mr. Buchanan has a great many tails, and all of them seem very particular to keep on the right side of him.

☞ The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian says that all parties have cause to thank the President. If ever the American party thank him, it will be for the good service he has done in breaking up the Democracy.

☞ The Hon. John Minor Botts has sent to Mr. Buchanan a fine razor. Now let somebody else send him a pistol. And somebody else a rope. And somebody else a bottle of prussic acid. Then he can take his choice.

☞ Mr. English's movement is another illustration of the truth that where a traitor is wanted and the power to reward treachery is sufficiently great the traitor will generally be forthcoming.

☞ The New York Journal of Commerce says that the anti-Lecomptonites of Connecticut are "not half satisfied with their late victory." Do the Lecomptonites like it any better?

UNGENEROUS.—We think, upon reflection, that the people of Charleston treated Mr. Everett ungenerously and even unkindly during his recent visit to their usually very hospitable city. They received him with immense pomp and show, putting forward, as their spokesman, Mr. Richard Yeadon, who, without notice and in the very opening of his address, rushed at the unsuspecting and startled visitor in this style:

> Mr. Everett—Orator, Patriot, Sage! Cicero of America; Laudator of Washington; Apostle of Charity; High Priest of the Union, and Friend of Mankind!

Now, men of Charleston, after having invited Mr. Everett to your city to deliver his eloquent eulogy on the character of Washington, was it kind, was it considerate, was it generous, was it magnanimous in you to pit against him, at the moment of his arrival, a champion, who, you well knew, would cow and quell him by utterly eclipsing all his powers of eloquence! What do you think of the thing yourselves? Do you suppose that any other great orator will ever venture to visit your city? But what do you care for eloquence from abroad while you have such a quantity of the article at home?

☞ Of all the haunts of Spring, commend us to a tree-embosomed city. Not even the green, springing silence of the country is so blessed with the presence of the vernal goddess. And Louisville is a tree embosomed city. If any person wishes to see the most interior expression of Spring, the very quiver of the light of her eye, let him to-day, when the sunbeams have lit the heavens, look up or down almost any one of the stately, embowered streets of our city, and he will drink in the ravishing sight to his heart's content.

> I regret to say that, after Easter, Miss Ridgway, the wealthy Philadelphian heiress, will be led to the altar by a Frenchman, M. Ganay, for it is really a national prejudice that so many of our wealthiest ladies bestow their fortunes upon foreigners. Every winter one or two heiresses of millions of dollars from the United States marry Frenchmen.—*Paris Correspondent.*

And, after all, these female American millionaires, who marry in France, probably don't do half so much to improve the breed of Frenchmen as the same number of good and true women of humbler fortunes would.

THE ROCHESTER MURDER CONFESSED.—Ira Stout, on trial at Rochester for the murder of Littles, has confessed that he and Mrs. Littles killed the deceased, but claims that it was not premeditated, and asks the jury, through his counsel, to find a verdict of manslaughter. The circumstances and testimony do not give the slightest plausibility even to the claim of the prisoner, but on the contrary show guilt and crime of the blackest dye against both Stout and the wife of the murdered man.

☞ In the examination of the dead letters at the General Post Office for the last quarter of the year there were found 2,472 which contained money, amounting to $13,457. The three previous quarters gave 2,352 letters, enclosing $13,316—2,245 covering $12,655 and 2,202 letters with $11,812. Thus in one year 9,271 letters were discovered, covering $51,285; nine-tenths of which have been restored to its original owners

A HARD CASE.—A pensioner named Shaw, keeping a sort of tavern in Niagara, lost his wife by death a few weeks ago, and, two days afterwards, married the servant girl employed about the house. It is said that the girl's five strapping brothers made him do it by pointing five pistols at his heart. Nevertheless the populace, in their indignation against him, demolished his doors and windows and set fire to his stables.

☞ The editor of the Southern Democrat, in an article intended to evince great profundity of speculation, wants to know "if a man falling from the clouds would expire before reaching the ground." Very likely he would, sir. If you were to undergo such a tumble, it is highly probable, notwithstanding your large experience in tumbling, that the devil would get your soul before the earth got your body.

☞ The Vicksburg Whig says that a couple of gentlemen went over the river there to fight a duel, but, "not being able to agree, returned home." It is a very common thing for men to fight because they can't agree, but isn't it a little queer that a couple of fellows should, for that reason, *refuse* to fight?

☞ A London correspondent of the Evening Post says that "the last Punch makes many suggestions to the ladies, some of them very good ones." When gentlemen take half a dozen punches, the last one generally makes a great many suggestions to them, but more bad ones than good.

☞ Gov. Chase, of Ohio, has commuted the sentence of death against Joseph Loeffner, convicted of murder at Cincinnati, to imprisonment for life, the Governor believing him to be insane. When Loeffner was informed of it, he shrugged his shoulders and muttered "damn."

☞ The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the McCormick Reaper, has decided against the monopoly. All men should wish well to the worthy and ingenious inventor, but this decision will unquestionably promote the great agricultural interests of the country.

☞ The Henderson and Nashville Railroad has contracted for the iron for thirty-one miles of the road from Henderson out. The iron is to be delivered at Henderson next month.

☞ The Abolitionists and the fire-eaters say that the Constitution needs amendment. We wish they needed it as little.

LATER FROM TEXAS.—By the steamship Texas, at New Orleans, Galveston papers to the 16th have been received.

The grasshoppers it is said have done much damage in some parts of the country round San Antonio. The Trinity river, at last accounts, was so high as to cover all the bottom lands about Liberty.

The Independent says: The cavalladas still continue to trot by. Already have twenty passed our town this spring. They will average, we presume, about 200 each, making some 4,000 head. Some three or four hundred yoke of oxen have also passed through on their way to Kansas and other markets.

The editor of the Houston Telegraph has received a box of iron ore from Cass county, and a letter stating that the extent of the bed now being worked there is about 39 miles square. The ore averages about 80 per cent. There are now about sixty men working it, and they turn out about eight thousand pounds per day.

The San Antonio and Goliad papers continue to notice the arrival of large droves of horses and mules from Mexico.

The Seguin Journal, of the 10th inst., complains that the grasshoppers are committing such depredations on the crops in Guadalupe county, particularly on cotton, that many of the planters will be under the necessity of planting again.

The Waco Southerner says that mules and mustang horses, in large droves, are crossing the river daily, en route for Missouri.

A letter to the Galveston News, dated San Saba, April 6, says:

Capt. Hardiman and his company of gold hunters are here, en route for the Wacuita Mountains. The company consists of ninety men, well mounted, armed, and provisioned. They are in fine spirits, as they are in possession of such information as induces them to believe they will find gold as plenty as has ever been discovered in California.

For two weeks past this country has been infested with marauding Indians. About two hundred horses have been stolen. The citizens are generally guarding the few that remain.

There are few grasshoppers in the valleys of the San Saba and Colorado. There are none in the uplands, and prospects are very fair for crops. It is thought some of the earliest fall wheat will be ripe in six weeks.

MOUNT VERNON THE PROPERTY OF THE NATION.—In the Washington Union of Friday appears a communication from Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, Regent of the "Mount Vernon Ladies' Association," making the gratifying announcement that the contract for the purchase of Mount Vernon has been closed. We make room for the following extract from the communication and the letter of Mr. John A. Washington:

> It is with feelings of the highest gratification we announce to the public that the persevering efforts of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association of the Union have been crowned with success commensurate with their sacred views and lofty patriotism, and that they have at last secured to the American people the privilege of making the home and grave of Washington *the property of the Nation!*
>
> On the failure of the Mount Vernon bill, in the General Assembly of Virginia, we renewed our overtures to Mr. Washington to sell the property to the association. These overtures met with a favorable response, and on the 6th of April a contract was signed by Mr. Washington, which obligated him to transfer Mt. Vernon to the association, on its compliance with the following terms viz:
>
> The payment of $200,000 for 200 acres of land, including the mansion and landing place, and, above all, the tomb.
>
> $18,000 to be paid on closing of contract, and the remainder of the sum, in four bonds, payable in yearly instalments, with the permission, after payment of the first bond, to pay to Mr. Washington any amount of the balance due in sums of not less than $5,000, which sums will be credited to the association, in this manner lessening the interest.
>
> The title to the estate and possession to be given on payment of the principal and interest, and the privilege also granted of obtaining possession, on thirty days' notice, at any time the association may be ready to furnish the entire purchase money.
>
> There is a concession made to the association by Mr. Washington as to the extension of time, and a very important proviso to save interest, which can best be explained by the following letter addressed to the legal gentlemen who negotiated the purchase on behalf of the association:
>
> RICHMOND, April 7, 1858.
>
> Gentlemen: In the negotiations you have recently concluded with me, on behalf of the Ladies' Association, for the purchase of Mount Vernon, the payment of interest on the deferred instalments from the date of the contract, while I retained possession of the property, was the only serious difficulty between us.
>
> Having satisfied you that I could not yield this point, you finally conceded it.
>
> As the contract is now closed, and I believe in a satisfactory way to both parties, it affords me pleasure to say to you that if the association meets its engagements with me on the 1st of January, 1859, and thinks proper to pay, and does pay, the other deferred instalments on or before the 22d of February, 1859, as you inform me they will probably be both willing and able to do it, it is my intention, in that case, to remit to the association all the interest on all the deferred payments.
>
> This I shall be willing to do partly as an inducement to the association to obtain possession of Mount Vernon at an early day, but more particularly as an evidence of my appreciation of the motives that have actuated the Ladies' Association in the cause it has undertaken.
>
> I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,
>
> JOHN A. WASHINGTON.
>
> To William H. McFarland, Esq., and Gen. A. A. Chapman.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1858.

☞ The editor of the Democrat has seen before this that our construction of the English bill was right, and his erroneous. There is no further room for controversy respecting the true import of the contrivance. We have it at length in black and white. Our statement of the question yesterday was perfectly correct. The bill, to state it over again, amends the land ordinance adopted by the Lecompton convention simultaneously with its adoption of the constitution—an ordinance, we should add, incorporated into the Senate and House bill alike—and submits the amended ordinance to the people, with the express provision that if they vote it down they vote down the Lecompton constitution, without, however, the power of adopting another until the population of the Territory equals the ratio of representation in the House of Representatives. How long this period may be it is impossible to say, but certainly two or three years, and probably much longer. This, we believe, is the prevailing impression. It is also proper to state, though a matter of comparatively little importance, in the present point of view, that the amended ordinance is considerably less advantageous to the people of Kansas than the original ordinance, thus relieving it of the charge, at first preferred, of offering a special bribe for the adoption of the Lecompton constitution. Instead, therefore, of holding out the constitution to the people with a threat in one hand and a bribe in the other, as our earliest information suggested, the expedient of the committee brandishes a threat in both hands. It is *all* threat—one stern, pitiless defiance. The people of Kansas are told that they may vote against the ordinance, and reject the Lecompton constitution, if they choose, but, if they do, they must make up their minds to suffer all the pains and inconveniences of remaining outside of the Union, as the penalty of their audacity. The case is precisely as we have stated it heretofore.

It is a monstrous abuse of terms to call this a submission of the Lecompton constitution to the free choice of the people. It is palpably no such thing. The choice of the people is not left free in the matter at all. The people—who, on the theory of popular sovereignty, which our neighbor of the Democrat and his fellow-recusants so bravely started out to vindicate, have an indefeasible right to frame and adopt just whatever constitution they please, subject only to the fundamental law of the Union—are by this bill defied, restricted, hampered, fettered by the most gratuitous and insolent conditions. What warrant is there for this vile clog on the popular will? If the people of Kansas, under the Federal Constitution, are supreme, as our neighbor believes, if Congress has no right to interfere in the formation of their constitution even to the degree of modifying it a hairbreadth, as he also believes, if they have a sovereign right to adopt or reject the Lecompton constitution or any other according to their own free discretion, as he has been contending with great pertinacity for the last three or four months, why, then, what shadow of right has Congress to say that they must accept the Lecompton constitution, known to be bitterly distasteful to a vast majority of their number, or stay out of the Union indefinitely, to pay for the contumacy of rejecting it? What sort of freedom of choice is this? The genius of usurpation itself could hardly invent a more insulting or injurious defiance of the will of the people. It is a direct, open, arrogant, villainous trampling upon the sacred right of self-government. It is a flagrant, scandalous outrage on popular sovereignty. If the bill provided that every man who voted against the ordinance should be plunged into a dungeon for three months, it would be no worse in principle, and not much worse in effect. Its tendency would be the same. Every just-minded person must feel the whole thing to be an arrant, shameless mockery. It is scarcely possible, we think, that our neighbor of the Democrat, with the brazen, transparent juggle spread out before him, can believe it anything else.

Our neighbor says something of the propriety of keeping the people of Kansas out of the Union until their numbers rise to a specified mark. We presume he means the general propriety of this. If he does, we heartily agree with him. But he is surely aware that in the present case the policy doesn't stand on its own merits. It occupies a mere contingent place in the scheme of the Committee, resting *in terrorem* over the people in the exercise of their sovereign will. It is manifestly employed for the base purpose of whipping them into the adoption of the Lecompton constitution, which our neighbor, as warmly as ourselves, has insisted on their right to adopt or reject at their own supreme discretion. If the Lecompton constitution were given to the winds, and the whole question remanded back to the people, to be determined by them when their numbers reached the prescribed figure, and not before, it would be a very different thing. This would be impartial, if not just and wise. But unfortunately the bill falls far short of this. It first concedes the propriety, if not the necessity, of admitting Kansas into the Union, by undertaking to force her in immediately, and then provides that, if she won't be forced in immediately, she can't come in for an indefinite period of years. It lays the Lecompton constitution before the people, and informs them that if they take *that* they shall be admitted at once, but, if they don't, they must wait until they number 93,000, that is, for an unknown period. To sanction this oppressive, contradictory, and capricious artifice merely because the policy of excluding States with less than 93,000 people is generally sound and proper would certainly be a most ridiculous absurdity, to say the least of it. It would be nothing more nor less than the sacrifice of the high and sacred principle of popular sovereignty to a mere rule of policy. Is our neighbor, after all the fine and strong things he has said for popular sovereignty, ready to commit this sacrifice? We confess we are not ready to believe it.

But, whatever our neighbor of the Democrat may think fit to say or do, we are persuaded that the main body of the anti-Lecompton Democrats in Congress and throughout the country cherish no thought or dream of faltering in this sudden emergency. They stand firm. Douglas is true, and Harris is unwavering, and Forney is raising his bugle to his lips for a blast more loud and clear than ever. And their noble gallantry is setting thousands of Democratic hearts all over the land on flame with a kindred devotion. We do not yet despair of the right. The truth is mighty. We know, indeed, the force of corruption is great, and that a heart ripe for treachery rarely boggles at pretexts. English is probably not destined to stand all alone on the summit of infamy he has been the first to reach. Still, we have faith in justice, if not in men, and justice sometimes, though not often, in the overpowering fullness of her presence, makes sad havoc with the visions of power, and the schemes of patronage. And certainly, if ever there was a fitting time and place for such a semi-miraculous demonstration, it is at Washington to-day.

THE LECOMPTON GUILLOTINE AT WORK.—The Lecompton ax, which has been for some time past reeking with the blood of its victims in other cities and States, has begun the work of decapitation here. Mr. William E. Hughes, the local mail agent at this point, has been removed from office, and his deputy, Mr Matthews, a Lecompton Democrat, of Jeffersonville, appointed in his place. Mr. Hughes faithfully discharged the duties of the office, which was a lucrative one. His only offense was that he is one of the editors of the Louisville Democrat, which has steadily, and with admirable fearlessness and independence, opposed the Lecompton scheme of President Buchanan.

This removal should have been anticipated. Mr. Hughes was appointed to the office by one Democratic President for the services rendered by his paper to that President when a candidate; and, as a punishment for not continuing to wear meekly and obediently his badge of servitude, his head has been made to roll in the dust. Those who serve such masters must expect such summary punishment whenever they cease to yield implicit obedience to the commands of their rulers. It is the Lecompton President and the Lecompton party and not the country that federal office-holders are required to serve.

The power to remove from office and the power to appoint to office have been the great means of the Administration to punish Democrats who have dared to oppose the iniquitous outrage upon popular sovereignty, which the chieftains of the party have set up as a test of genuine Democracy, and to bribe others to its support. It is an infamous abuse of the patronage of the Administration, and must bring upon the President and his advisers the severest condemnation of honest men of all parties; but nothing is too infamous to be done or attempted by the corrupt and unscrupulous Lecompton rulers at Washington. The Democratic party long ago adopted the motto "to the victors belong the spoils," and whenever this party has come into power, there has invariably been a clean sweep of all office-holders throughout the country who were appointed by an administration chosen by a different political party, but this is the first time in the history of our country that the patronage of the federal government has been employed to procure the passage through Congress of any particular measure. To the administration of James Buchanan, the father of Lecomptonism, belongs the infamy of inaugurating this dangerous practice, whose fearful tendency to absolute despotism must strike terror to the hearts of every friend of republican institutions, and every lover of constitutional freedom.

THE ENGLISH KANSAS BILL.—We publish to-day in full the new Kansas bill reported by Mr. English, of Indiana. All doubts as to its provisions will now be set at rest. It will be found to be exactly what we have hitherto stated it to be, a miserable subterfuge of the Lecompton leaders, nothing more or less.

> The scheme seems batched out of the nest of that famous setting-hen, Eli Thayer.—*St. Louis Leader.*

We are sorry to see the accomplished scholar of the Leader writing about *setting*-hens. Say *sitting*, good sir.

☞ John Mitchell, the Irishman, is anxious that something should be done immediately to stop the free speech of the Hon. John Bell in the U. S. Senate. He is not the only political miscreant disposed to cry out with Macbeth, "stop that dreadful Bell."

LECOMPTON AND LEAVENWORTH.—Ever since the assembling of the Kansas Free-State Constitutional Convention at Leavenworth on the 3d inst., the Southern Lecompton organs have raved most furiously about the "negro equality" clause in the constitution adopted by that body. They have announced in flaming capitals that "it gives the right of suffrage to all the niggers in Kansas, thereby placing them on an equality with the white man." They have declared in every possible form of expression that the section of this Leavenworth constitution which prescribes the qualification of voters distinctly authorises "niggers to vote for or against it on an equal footing with white folks." In their denunciations of it they have exhausted their whole vocabulary of epithets, and have denounced all those who are in favor of prescribing such qualifications for voters in Kansas as "vile Abolitionists," "nigger-lovers," &c. The section of this Leavenworth constitution that has so violently excited the ire of these Lecomptonites is as follows:

> In all elections not otherwise provided for by this constitution, *every male citizen of the United States*, of the age of twenty-one years or upward, who shall have resided in the State six months next preceding such election, and ten days in the precinct in which he may offer to vote, and every male person of foreign birth of the age of twenty-one years or upward, and who shall have resided in the United States one year, in this State six months, and in the precinct in which he may offer to vote ten days next preceding such election, and who shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, conformably to the laws of the United States, ten days next preceding such election, shall be deemed a qualified elector.

The Lecompton editors throughout the South have seriously and without qualification asserted that the expression "every male citizen" included negroes and conferred upon them the right of suffrage. They have denounced this clause in the constitution as the vilest and most unmitigated abolitionism and have poured out the most horrid imprecations against it. They strenuously contend that the word "white" should be inserted before the word "male," and that the omission of this word white ought to be resented as an insult to the South, as an attempt at the practical introduction of "negro equality" into the proposed new State.

In all this these fiery Lecomptonites have dug a pit for themselves into which they have fallen. They have been abusing themselves. Every word of denunciation they have uttered is applicable to the *Lecompton* as well as to the *Leavenworth* constitution. In this respect *they are precisely, word for word, alike.* The section of the Lecompton constitution which prescribes the qualification of voters says:

> *Every male citizen of the United States*, above the age of twenty-one years, having resided in this State one year, and in the county, city, or town in which he may offer to vote three months next preceding any election, shall have the qualifications of an elector, and be entitled to vote at all elections.

The objectionable provision of the Leavenworth constitution is contained word for word in the constitution which these same Lecomptonites have been moving heaven and earth to force upon the people of Kansas against their will. Nothing can be more ridiculous than the attitude in which these Southern advocates of Lecompton now appear with all these denunciations turned upon themselves. According to their own showing and in their own language, *they* are the "nigger lovers" and "vile Abolitionists." They have been all the time raving at themselves. They are caught in their own trap. They stand self-convicted before the country. There is no escape for them from the dilemma in which they have placed themselves except by eating their own words, by retracting all they have said about the qualification of voters in the Leavenworth constitution, and swearing that it is good, genuine Southern doctrine. For many of them this will not be a very difficult task.

This Leavenworth constitution is an affair of little consequence. Like that made at Lecompton and the one made at Topeka, it was made only by a party and not by the *people* of the Territory. Neither of them has any more or less legality than the others. One was made by the pro-slavery party and the other two by different assemblages of the Freesoil party in Kansas. All of them have the foul taint of partyism, but the Lecompton one is impregnated also with the most outrageous frauds.

But the earnestness with which these Lecompton fire-eaters and pretended friends of the South have assailed the Abolitionism of the Leavenworth constitution is rendered only the more ridiculous from the fact that while the Lecompton constitution which they most pertinaciously advocate omits the word "white," in describing the qualification of voters, the Crittenden-Montgomery amendment, which they vigorously denounce as an abolition document, does contain it. It provides that:

> *All* WHITE *male* inhabitants, over twenty-one years of age, who are legal voters under the laws of Kansas, and none others, shall be permitted to vote.

If the denunciations of abolitionism and the protestations of love for the South which these Lecomptonites are daily uttering are worth anything at all, they will now for decency's sake, if not for honesty's sake, forswear Lecompton and acknowledge that it, like the Leavenworth document, is filled with the most awful abolitionism, and that the Crittenden-Montgomery amendment is the only Kansas bill that the South ought to support.

> It is reported that every Democratic member from Ohio, excepting Cox, will support the English scheme. The Columbus Statesman comes out in its favor. A general caving in and a grand reconciliation are anticipated by many sanguine Administration men. The leaders of the anti-Lecompton revolt still hold out, but possibly only to cover the rear of their retiring forces. We shall presently see.
>
> Meantime, rebellion breaks out anew in another quarter. The prospect that Lecompton would be rejected by the people of Kansas, however hard the condition in which the English scheme leaves them, is not at all satisfactory to the Southern men who have been so clamorous for "naked Lecompton." The way of the transgressor is hard.—*Cincinnati Times.*

A good many of the prominent anti-Lecompton Democrats may make haste to give their assent to the English bill, and they may, and undoubtedly will, carry a portion of the anti-Lecompton Democratic rank and file with them in their submission, but there are tens of thousands of the rank and file whom they can *not* carry, tens of thousands who, having made up their minds from a calm and steady view of facts, will abate no particle of their opposition to what they know to be a contemplated fraud of the grossest and most infamous character. And the greatest and most influential even of the leaders will stand firm and resolute against the consummation of the projected outrage. Judge Douglas, even though influenced by no higher or patriotic consideration than the merest self interest, would not now bow himself to the will of the Administration and of the Southern Democracy, for he knows, that, by the position he has taken and the votes he has given and the speeches he has made, he has cut himself off utterly and forever from any favor or countenance of the Democratic party as it has existed in times past. He has for years been an aspirant and an exceedingly prominent one for the Presidency of the United States, and unquestionably he is an aspirant still, yet he understands perfectly that he could never obtain a nomination, even though the Kansas question were nominally settled, from the Democratic party, for, in a national Democratic nominating convention, he could not get a single vote from the south of Mason & Dixon's line, and a convention would not dare to risk the nomination of a candidate supported only from one section of the Union. Mr. Douglas, therefore, is impelled by every selfish no less than by every patriotic consideration to withstand the Lecompton iniquity to the end, and, rallying all his friends to his side, to cleave his way through all opposing hosts and to rest satisfied only with the full and perfect vindication of the right of the people of Kansas to establish their own institutions, unawed by threats and unseduced by proffered bribes.

And the support received by Judge Douglas from his old political friends, though it may not be quite so great as he has hitherto had reason to expect, will still be exceedingly formidable. Myriads of honest Democrats, having seen, from the support accorded to the Lecompton fraud, how corrupt and unprincipled and false and treacherous and perfidious the mass or at least one-half of the Democracy of the country, including the Democratic Administration of the General Government, are, will disdain ever to belong to or act with their organization again. No matter how the Lecompton question may be settled or whether it shall be settled at all, the Democratic party is hopelessly broken, and, even if it has been at any time a national party, it can be one no more forever. The anti-Lecompton Democratic editors and others, who are now manifesting such ludicrous haste and availing themselves of such a poor and pitiful pretext to get back into the full support of the Administration that has spurned and proscribed and in every way maltreated them, will soon discover what a wretched blunder they are committing.

☞ A Chicago paper says that the old man who sold pop-corn in the hall of the Chicago postoffice, having chanced to express himself in opposition to Mr. Buchanan's Lecomptonism, has been expelled from the hall by the postmaster. None but genuine Buchanan-Lecompton Democrats must sell pop-corn in any of the postoffices of the country. This will severely test the political virtue of the pop-corn men of the United States.

☞ Mr. Buchanan and his two commissioners to Utah, Messrs. Powell and McCullough, are all unmarried men. We are afraid they will not be able to cope with Brigham Young. A man with a hundred wives must certainly be an overmatch for two old bachelors and a widower.

☞ A Southern paper says, that, if Lecompton be defeated, "the Union will not have a solitary friend from the South in the next Congress." Very likely it will not. It will have a good many friends from the South, but neither of them will be at all "solitary."

☞ A Chicago paper, in view of the expected conflict with the Mormons, says somewhat poetically that "Old war is about to raise his horrid front again in our land." But this Utah affair is not an "Old War." It is a *Young* War.

☞ It is said, that, when Mr. Buchanan, at a late interview with Mr. Douglas, reminded him of the fate of certain political rebels in Jackson's time, Douglas replied with insulting significance, "Jackson is dead."

☞ The course of Senator Green, of Missouri, is unquestionably disapproved by a large majority of the people of that State. He will disappear from the public service as soon as his constituents can get him out. Thenceforth he will be "*Invisible Green.*"

POLITICAL THIMBLE-RIGGING.—The Louisville Democrat of yesterday quotes from what purports to be Mr. English's bill a section providing that the Lecompton constitution shall be submitted directly to the vote of the people of Kansas. All or nearly all of the other anti-Lecompton Democratic organs, that we have seen, quote the same section as a part of the bill. And we have no doubt that most if not all of these organs are honest in this thing. They unquestionably think that what they cite is genuine. At any rate, they are vilely deceived themselves, or else they are trying to deceive others.

This low and infamous trick was started at Washington. There can be no just doubt that Mr. English, acting under the advice and influence of men more ingenious though probably not more unscrupulous than himself, got up the trick with the deliberate purpose of spreading abroad a false impression and thus cheating the country. It is absolutely certain, that, on the very day before his bill was reported in the Senate, another bill, containing the section quoted by the Louisville Democrat and other anti-Lecompton Democratic organs, and providing for the direct submission of the Lecompton "constitutional instrument" to the vote of the people, was exhibited by Mr. E., *as the bill to be reported*, and that the provisions of this bogus bill were carefully and industriously made known to the telegraphic reporters and the numerous Washington correspondents of newspapers, who of course telegraphed and wrote in all directions that the English bill embraced a provision that the people of Kansas should be allowed to vote upon Lecompton. But, the next day, when the report was to be made, the provision in question suddenly and mysteriously disappeared, and the substitute requires simply that the people of Kansas shall be allowed a vote upon a land ordinance but no vote whatever upon the Lecompton constitution.

The object of this base and rascally chicanery is evident. It cannot possibly be misunderstood by men willing to understand it. The whole purpose of Mr. English and his accomplices or controllers was to circulate, in anticipation of the report of the bill, an impression among all the people of the Union, and especially among the anti-Lecompton Democratic editors, that the Lecompton constitution was to be submitted to the popular vote. They had sagacity enough to see clearly, that, if they could establish such an impression among the anti-Lecompton Democratic editors, many of them would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of endeavoring to get back into the favor of the Administration by declaring at once in favor of the bill. Moreover they had the shrewdness to see, that the anti-Lecompton Democratic editors, if once committed publicly to the bill, would be very likely to adhere to it even after discovering in it a variation from what they supposed it to be. And we have little doubt that their confident anticipations as to the effect of their fraudulent artifice will be realized. We fully believe, that a good many anti-Lecompton Democratic editors, who, if Mr. English's bill had been correctly represented at first, would have felt themselves constrained to oppose it, will, now that they have under a false impression committed themselves to its support, continue to support it just as if no deception had been practiced upon them. It is clearly a case of calm, cool, and successful villainy. And all history is full of such cases.

☞ The American organ at Washington says that the Know Nothings of that city "carry their lives in their hands." This is true, but let them use their hands as they should, and they can carry the lives of their foes in them.

> To those who want help, we would refer them to the want column of our paper.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

We don't know of anybody that "wants help" more than the President does. Let him by all means have a peep at your "want column."

☞ Ira Stout, convicted at Rochester, N. Y., of the murder of Chas. W. Littles, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 18th of June.

THE ENGLISH KANSAS BILL.—The following is the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, reported by Mr. English, of Indiana, from the Committee of Conference:

> WHEREAS, The people of the Territory of Kansas did, by a convention of delegates, assembled at Lecompton on the 7th day of November, 1857, for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and State government, which constitution is republican; and, whereas, at the same time and place, said convention did adopt an ordinance, which said ordinance asserts that Kansas, when admitted as a State, will have an undoubted right to tax the lands within her limits belonging to the United States, and proposes to relinquish said asserted right if certain conditions set forth in said ordinance be accepted and agreed to by the Congress of the United States; and, whereas, the said constitution and ordinance have been presented to Congress by order of said convention and admission of said Territory into the Union thereon as a State requested; and, whereas, said ordinance is not acceptable to Congress, and it is desirable to ascertain whether the people of Kansas concur in the changes in said ordinance hereinafter stated, and desire admission into the Union as a State, as herein proposed. Therefore—
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> *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the State of Kansas be and is hereby admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, but upon this fundamental condition precedent, namely: That *the question of admission, with the following proposition, in lieu of the ordinance framed at Lecompton, be submitted to a vote of the people of Kansas and assented to by them, or a majority of the voters voting at an election to be held for that purpose, namely:*
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> That the following propositions be and the same are hereby offered to the people of Kansas for acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted shall be obligatory on the United States and upon the said State of Kansas, to-wit:
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> First. That sections number sixteen and thirty-six in every township of public land in said State, or where either of said sections, or any part thereof has been sold, or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to said State for the use of schools.
>
> Second. That seventy-two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the support of a State University, to be selected by the Governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the Legislature of said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purpose.
>
> Third. That ten entire sections of land, to be selected by the Governor of said State, in legal subdivisions, shall be granted to said State for the purpose of completing the public buildings or for the erection of others at the seat of government, under the direction of the Legislature thereof.
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> Fourth. That all salt springs within said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use, the same to be selected by the Governor thereof, within one year after the admission of said State, and when so selected to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions, and regulations as the Legislature may direct; provided that no salt spring or land the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which may hereafter be confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall by this article be granted to said State.
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> Fifth. That five per centum of the net proceeds of sales of all public lands lying within said State, which shall be sold by Congress after the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to said State for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements, as the Legislature shall direct; provided the foregoing propositions herein offered are on the condition that the said State of Kansas shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the lands of the United States or with any regulations which Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said soil to the *bona fide* purchasers thereof, and that no tax shall be imposed on lands belonging to the United States, and that in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents.
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> Sixth. And that said State shall never tax the lands or property of the United States in that State.
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> At the said election *the voting shall be by ballot, and by endorsing on his ballot, as each voter may please, "Proposition accepted," or "Proposition rejected." Should a majority of the votes cast be for "Proposition accepted," the President of the United States, as soon as the fact is duly made known to him, shall announce the same by proclamation,* and thereafter, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union, upon an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, shall be complete and absolute, and said State shall be entitled to one member in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States until the next census be taken by the Federal Government. But, should a majority of the votes cast be for "Proposition rejected," it shall be deemed and held that the people of Kansas do not desire admission into the Union with said constitution, under the conditions set forth in said proposition; and in that event the people of said Territory are hereby authorized and empowered to form for themselves a constitution and State government by the name of the State of Kansas, according to the Federal Constitution, and may elect delegates for that purpose *whenever, and not before, it is ascertained, by a census duly and legally taken, that the population of said Territory equals or excels the ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States,* and whenever thereafter such delegates shall assemble in convention, they shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time; and, if so, shall proceed to form a constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State government, in conformity with the Federal Constitution, subject to such limitations and restrictions as to the mode and manner of its approval or ratification by the people of the proposed State as they may have prescribed by law, and shall be entitled to admission into the Union as a State under such constitution, thus fairly and legally made, with or without slavery, as said constitution may prescribe.
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> SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That, for the purpose of insuring, as far as possible, that the election authorized by this act may be fair and free, the Governor, United States District Attorney, and Secretary of the Territory of Kansas, and the presiding officers of the two branches of its Legislature, namely, the President of the Council and Speaker of the House of Representatives, are hereby constituted a board of commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and to use all the means necessary and proper to that end. Any three of them shall constitute a board, and the board shall have power and authority to designate and establish precincts for voting, or to adopt those already established; to cause polls to be opened at such places as it may deem proper in the respective counties and election precincts of said Territory; to appoint as judges of election at each of the several places of voting three discreet and respectable persons, any two of whom shall be competent to act; to require the sheriffs of the several counties, by themselves or deputies, to attend the judges at each of the places of voting, for the purpose of preserving peace and good order; or the said board may, instead of said sheriffs and their deputies, appoint, at their discretion, and in such instances as they may choose, other fit persons for the same purpose. The election hereby authorized shall continue one day only, and shall not be continued later than sundown on that day. The said board shall appoint the day for holding said election, and said Governor shall announce the same by proclamation, and the day shall be as early a one as is consistent with due notice thereof to the people of said Territory, subject to the provisions of this act. The said board shall have full power to prescribe the time, manner, and place of said election, and to direct the time and manner of the returns thereof, which returns shall be made to the said board, whose duty it shall be to announce the result by proclamation, and the said Governor shall certify the same to the President of the United States without delay.
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> SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That in the election hereby authorized all white male inhabitants of said Territory over the age of twenty-one years, who possess the qualifications which were required by the laws of said Territory for a legal voter at the last general election for the members of the Territorial Legislature, and none others, shall be allowed to vote; and this shall be the only qualification required to entitle the citizen to the right of suffrage in said election; and if any person not so qualified shall vote or offer to vote, or if any person shall vote more than once at said election, or shall make or cause to be made any false, ficititious, or fraudulent returns, or shall alter or change any returns of said election, such person shall, upon conviction thereof before any competent court of jurisdiction, be kept at hard labor not less than six months and not more than three years.
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> SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the members of the aforesaid Board of Commissioners, and all persons appointed by them to carry into effect the provisions of this act, shall, before entering upon their duties, take an oath to perform faithfully the duties of their respective offices, and on failure thereof they shall be liable and subject to the same charges and penalties as are provided in like cases under the Territorial laws.
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> SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers mentioned in the preceding section shall receive for their services the same compensation as is given for like services under the Territorial laws.

UTAH.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

> It is believed here by many that the project of sending Peace Commissioners to Utah did not result from any studied policy on the part of the President and his advisers, but rather from the suggestions of the Utah delegate, Mr. Bernhisel. This gentleman has been minutely familiar with the feeling of the Government and the nation, and with all the preparations that have been going on for conducting warlike operations against the Mormons.
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> He knew enough to know that if we once open the war the utter extermination of his people must be the inevitable consequences. He has seen enough to be convinced, that, whatever obstacles and difficulties may temporarily intervene, the whole power of the United States will, if necessary, be put in operation to produce submission or crush out the rebels entirely.
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> As I have told you before, this hoary old patriarch is no fool. That he has been and is in constant correspondence with Brigham Young, there cannot be the least doubt. My impression is that he has lately advised him of the madness of defying the General Government, and that in order to let themselves down from their defiant attitude without wounding their pride or sacrificing their assumed supremacy, this project of a peaceful conference has been proposed. However this may be, the temporizing policy of the Administration cannot be too severely deprecated. Andrew Jackson would have ended the Utah difficulties months ago.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION CONVENTION.—The Young Men's Christian Association Convention, which met at Charleston last week, adjourned on the 21st inst. There were delegates from twenty-two associations in attendance from different sections of the Union. Various matters in relation to the objects of the Association were discussed, and special committees appointed, to whom they were referred. The meetings of the convention were marked by a warm fraternal christian feeling, and at the close of the session a large number of the delegates expressed in enthusiastic terms their appreciation of Charleston hospitality as exhibited toward them. Troy, New York, was selected as their next place of meeting.

By resolution the Central Committee were entrusted with the appointment of delegates to the second Universal conference of Young Men's Christian Associations which is to be held at Geneve, Switzerland, on the 20th of August next.

The Washington States says it is currently rumored in the streets and in public places that two hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed to carry Lecompton through the House. This is but a small addition to the corruption fund of eighty millions of public money and the thousands of public offices already within the dispensing power of the Administration, and most infamously employed in driving the pet scheme of the Administration through the House of Representatives.

☞ News from Rio Janeiro to the 14th ult., has been received, containing the important intelligence of the amicable settlement of the difficulties between Paraguay and Brazil. By the provisions of the treaty of peace entered into by these two countries, the rivers of Paraguay are thrown open to the commerce of all nations.

RESUMPTION OF PAYMENTS BY THE MESSRS. HARPER.—The great publishing house of Harper & Brother, N. Y., who, with a million and a half of assets in real estate, bonds, and mortgages, sound paper and other property, were compelled to suspend payments during the late panic, owing to the difficulty of then obtaining cash, have resumed the regular payment of all their liabilities.

ARRIVAL OF THE MOSES TAYLOR.

NEW YORK, April 27.

The steamer Moses Taylor, from Aspinwall on the 19th, brings nearly a million and a half in treasure and upward of 500 passengers. She left at Aspinwall the U. S. store ship Relief.

The California news is unimportant. Markets dull and quiet.

Col. Schlesinger is passenger.

The equinoctial raged with great fury for 14 days along the coast as far as Pugets Sound. The wind was blowing a gale the whole period.

Freshets had been heavy, especially in the mining region.

Capt. Bennett, late of the brig Cornelia, has been arrested at San Francisco and held to bail on the charge of having scuttled his vessel at sea, having first robbed her of $50,000 in silver, which he shipped at Mazatlan for San Francisco. The treasure is said to be buried near Cape St. Lucas, to which point a vessel has been sent for its recovery.

April 5.—There has been an utter want of animation in nearly every department of trade since the departure of the last mail, and previous quotations have been maintained only in articles that were comparatively scarce, while in others, especially in breadstuffs and coal, there has been a marked decline.

The invoices of provisions by the latest arrivals from New York and Boston having been all sold before their arrival, the market for them continues firm.

Mining matters show an improvement. Owing to the recent heavy rains the returns for March show an increase of fifty per cent. over those of January.

There has been no material change in financial matters, and the money market is easy. Loans can be readily made at 2@2½ per cent. in merchandise securities.

Oregon dates to the 27th ult. have been received. The Salem wing of the Democratic party have nominated Lafayette Grover for Congress, and John Whitaker for Governor. They also unanimously adopted resolutions sustaining Buchanan's administration.

The other wing of the party would hold a convention on the 1st of April.

Dates from the Sandwich Islands to the 13th of March had been received. Nothing important.

Valparaiso dates to the 18th of March are received at Panama. A sanguinary battle took place at Arequipa on the 7th between the Government forces under Castilla, and the revolutionists, headed by Vivanco. The latter were defeated and escaped to Bolivia. Arequipa was stormed by Castilla. The battle is said to have been terrific. Of one battalion of six hundred men, which defended the barricades, all were killed but forty. The steamers Apurimac, Aracano, and Lambaeque were captured and have been sent to Calao. The loss on both sides in the storming of Arequipa was over 2,000 killed, and the city was filled with the wounded.

The Lazziet Thompson and Georginia were still held as prizes at Calao and would be sold.

It is said Castilla intends pushing the war into Bolivia and attempt to overthrow Linae's government.

XXXVTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Tuesday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

The business during the morning hour was unimportant. The special order, the conference committee report, then came up. Mr. Crittenden took the floor. He said that the offer made by the committee of conference in the substitute presented is merely equivalent to a bribe of the public lands to accept the Lecompton constitution. He went on to say that the conference substitute is a poor, maimed, and imperfect one for the bill adopted by the House.

House—Mr. Pettit, of Indiana, from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the facts and circumstances attending the sale of the Fort Snelling property, made a report from the majority. He said the committee was not so fortunate as to come to an agreement relative to the facts. In a reply to a suggestion of Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Pettit remarked that there was nothing in the report implicating any member of either branch of Congress. He moved that the report be laid on the table and printed, and made the special order for the 18th of May. Agreed to.

Mr. Burnett of Ky. made a minority report, which was ordered to take the same direction.

Mr. Hughes asked leave to offer a resolution to censure Mr. Spinner, member of the House from New York, for committing a breach of privilege of order and decorum, the latter having yesterday asked to submit a preamble and resolution proposing a select committee of five to inquire into the facts and circumstances by which, under the order of the committee of lands, Senator Bright and Representatives English and Foley were permitted to enter six thousand acres at the Council Bluff land office.

Mr. Campbell said it was not a breach of privilege on the part of Mr. Spinner if every member vilified through the public press should think proper to bring the subject before the House; they should have nothing but question of privilege.

Mr. Hughes of Ind. wished the House to set the seal of condemnation on this malicious assault on a Senator and two Representatives. The House should maintain its own dignity and character. The newspaper attack embodied in Mr. Spinner's resolution was false and scandalous, and founded in ignorance of the public statutes of the country. He had no doubt that the resolution was concerted outside of this House. He explained that Messrs. Bright, English, and Foley made their locations under the law, from which he proceeded to read. He said the proceedings of the House were used for the purpose of stabbing the Commissioner of the Land Office, a Senator, and two Representatives, and for the purpose irresponsible and infamous newspaper attacks were lugged in.

Mr. Giddings raised a question of order, but the Speaker overruled the objection as coming too late.

Mr. English said he had been a member of the House for five years, and he could appeal to the record to bear him out in the assertion that in all that time he never uttered a sentence reflecting on the personal character of any of his associates on this floor, and never before had he had any occasion to notice or refer to any charges of a personal character toward himself. He knew of no law which made it improper in any sense for members of Congress to purchase public lands. On the 23d of February he and Mr. Foley, for themselves and certain of their constituents, deposited in the General Land Office a number of land warrants, which were located in open day, and under the law and instructions of the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of the Land Office. He read from the law and instructions in proof of his assertion, and showed that no preference had been given in the location. If any gentleman made a charge that favoritism in this matter was shown him to influence his action on the Kansas question, or insinuates that he was influenced by other than patriotic motives, he would denounce him as a liar, poltroon, and coward.

Cries from the Democratic side of "good," "hit him again."

ST. LOUIS, April 27.

The Republican has received an extra from the office of the Fort Smith (Ark.) Times, which states that 20,000 Indians had congregated on the plains with the determination of making a descent on the frontier. Hostilities have already commenced in some quarters, and the Alburquerque expedition returned in consequence. The Times' extra attributes this movement to Brigham Young to draw off the troops for Utah to protect the frontier States. The Republican emphatically contradicts the statement on the authority of a gentleman attached to the overland mail expedition who reached here yesterday from El Paso and who traveled over the country said to be occupied by these Indians subsequent to the time they are represented to have been on the route without any molestation whatever.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Capt. Hudson in command of the U. S. steamfrigate Niagara, dated the 9th inst. He states that 470 miles of the telegraph cable has been coiled on the Niagara. Each vessel would carry 1,460 miles. Capt. Hudson had been received in England with every courtesy. The officers and men attached to the Niagara were all well.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., April 27.

Deputy U. S. Marshall Wynkoop and High Constable Norris, of Reading, succeeded in arresting Jackson Williams alias Tom Williams, charged with participation in the murder of Miss Adeline Baveer, near Mohrsville, in October last. Miss Baveer, it will be recollected, was outraged and murdered in a wood near Mohrsville and her body carried about a mile and secreted beneath a bridge, where it was subsequently found. David Gumbert and Samuel Hyler are in prison also charged with the murder, and recent disclosures lead to the belief that Williams participated in the outrages and murder.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.

Santa Fe papers say that Capt. Marcy had been overtaken by an express from Gen. Garland directing him to stop until an escort of four companies could join him. Capt. Marcy is resting on the Arkansas, near Bent's Fort, for the escort sent in accordance with instructions from headquarters expressed from Leavenworth some weeks since.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.

The Republican has just received letters from Independence stating that Santa Fe mail dates of the 1st April have arrived. On the 22d, between Fort Union and Arkansas river, the party encountered violent snow storms which were followed by cold so intense as to freeze some of the animals of the incoming trains. The outrages of the Indians in the southern part of the Territory continued.

Mr. Giddings, mail contractor of the southern route had been killed by Thomas Smith in an affray growing out of a dispute over a game of billiards.

A rencontre occurred between Preston Beck, of the firm of Beck & Johnson, and a man named Gorman, in which the latter was killed; the former was dangerously wounded and is not expected to survive. Beck was extensively connected with the commercial interests of the Territory.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1858.

PLAIN AND DIRECT STATEMENT OF THE CASE.—In reply to the suggestion that the offer involved in Mr. English's land-ordinance was held out as an inducement to the people of Kansas to consent to let themselves be brought into the Union under the Lecompton constitution, the Lecomptonites say that the Crittenden-Montgomery bill, as it passed the House, also embraced an offer of land to Kansas upon her coming into the Union. So it did, but there is all the difference in the world between the two cases. By the Crittenden-Montgomery bill, if the people of Kansas chose to reject the Lecompton constitution and not to come in under it, they were fully authorised and empowered to form another immediately and come in under *that*; and the land was to be theirs whether they preferred one constitution or another. No inducement whatever in the way of lands was held out to them to take the Lecompton constitution or any particular constitution. The question of self-interest was not to be involved at all in their decision.

But this is the farthest possible from being the case with English's bill. By its provisions, the people of Kansas are authorised to decide by vote whether they will accept five millions of acres of land at the expense of being brought into the Union under the Lecompton constitution, and they are told, that, if they do not take the land upon that odious and revolting condition, they shall not have it at all—at any rate not for years to come. It is made a question of Lecompton constitution and land on the one hand and no Lecompton constitution and no other constitution and no land for an indefinite period on the other hand. Moreover the people of Kansas cannot help reflecting, that, if the simple question of accepting a large donation of land is in due form submitted to them as English's bill proposes to submit it, and if they say by their votes that they will not accept it, this refusal of theirs will, whenever they shall at some future period come into the Union, be urged and insisted on by their disappointed and infuriated Lecompton enemies as a reason for letting them have no land at all. They cannot but know that their declining now to accept what is in form a naked proposition for their receiving land would be treated by Lecomptonism hereafter as a reason why they should never have it.

Some may call this threatening the people of Kansas, and others may call it an attempt to bribe them. We care not what it is called. The true aspect of the case is manifest to every eye that is willing to look at it. The people of Kansas are told by English's bill, if you will vote upon the land ordinance in a particular way and thus subject yourselves to being brought into the Union under the Lecompton constitution, you shall at once have five millions of land and be put in immediate possession of all the numberless advantages of a sovereign State of the confederacy, whilst, if you vote otherwise, you shall stay out of the Union till you have a population of about a hundred thousand and not have an acre of land for years to come if ever. The villain Matteson was expelled from the House of Representatives for offering pecuniary considerations to members of Congress as an inducement to them to vote in a particular way upon certain public measures, but all the Senators and Representatives, who support English's bill, deserve expulsion as richly as he did, for they propose to hold out to the people of Kansas the strongest inducements, pecuniary ones and others, to so cast their votes upon a land ordinance as to come into the Union under Lecompton auspices. In our opinion and in the opinion, we believe, of all just-minded men, the English bill is worse and more shameless than naked, undisguised Lecomptonism. We defy any man to show even the shadow of a shade of a ghost of a reason why Kansas should be brought by Congress into the Union immediately with her population of forty or fifty thousand if she will let the Lecompton constitution be fastened upon her, but must wait till she has a population of a hundred thousand if she resists Lecompton. All honest men will ask why a population sufficient for the admission of a State under the Lecompton constitution should be treated by Congress as not more than half sufficient for the admission of the same State under any other constitution. All candid men will ask why one condition should be imposed for Kansas to come in under one constitution and very different and incomparably harder conditions for her to come in under any other constitution—why double the population should be required to make a free State that is required to make a slave State. All fair-minded and just men will say that such a discrimination as this strikes at the foundation of State equality, that it grossly violates the whole letter and spirit of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and that it is the basest and most objectionable form of that very principle of Congressional intervention which the Lecompton administration and its Lecompton followers have all along been denouncing so vehemently.

When we consider that Mr. Buchanan and his Lecomptonites, in order to get themselves into the support of this infamous English bill, have had to abandon in cold blood the whole claim upon which they took their stand from the very opening of the controversy, the claim that the Lecompton constitution, having been framed and adopted according to all the strictest legal forms, must at all hazards be adopted by Congress without being exposed to the perils of any further voting in Kansas, the humiliation and the degradation of Lecomptonism will appear complete. If all the crabs and crawfishes in the world were united into a single monster half-crab and half-crawfish, that monster could not run backward more rapidly than its brother-monster, the Buchanan Administration, has done upon the Kansas question.

☞ It is hard to conceive how any honest Lecompton man or any honest anti-Lecompton man can find an excuse or pretext, without an utter loss of self-respect, for supporting or even countenancing the nondescript contrivance known as the English Kansas Bill. It vindicates no principle whatever, and it is totally at variance with the positions taken by both the Lecompton and anti-Lecompton parties. Neither party can support it without abandoning entirely the ground they have occupied during the whole controversy. The English bill offers no middle ground to stand upon. Between the Lecompton and the anti-Lecompton parties there can be no middle ground. A compromise is out of the question. The anti-Lecompton men have planted themselves upon the doctrine of popular sovereignty. They contend that the Lecompton constitution is fraudulent, that it is not the act and deed of the people of Kansas, and that the people of a Territory, when about to come into the Union as a State, have a right to form their own State constitution. This is the whole gist and extent of anti-Lecomptonism. If this doctrine is true, it is true to its fullest extent and admits no variation. The Lecompton men asserted the perfect legality of the Lecompton constitution, and that Kansas is entitled to come into the Union under it. There was no other position for them to take. Thus the issue was distinctly made, and upon this issue the battle was fought and Lecomptonism vanquished. The question was fairly and distinctly understood by both parties, and it was repeatedly declared that nothing but the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton instrument would be or could be agreed to by the Lecompton men.

The position of the Lecompton party was distinctly defined in the President's Kansas message of February 2d. He there insisted that Kansas must at once be brought into the Union as a State under the Lecompton constitution. The whole of that wordy message was devoted to a defense of this position. The Senate Kansas bill was framed in accordance with it, and the whole Lecompton party sustained it. The English bill evades this point altogether by a miserable and paltry subterfuge. The President and his Lecompton followers strenuously contended for the admission of Kansas as a State, now and without delay, as a matter of the greatest importance to the nation. They said that, notwithstanding the fact that the population of Kansas was less than the number required for one representative in Congress, the pressing urgency of the occasion demanded her immediate admission as a State as the only possible means of "*localizing* slavery-agitation," and restoring peace to the country. The English bill proposes, in a contingency that will very probably happen, to defer this admission indefinitely, at least for several years.

Thus it will be seen that not a single one of the positions deliberately taken and stoutly maintained by the Lecompton party is vindicated in the English substitute. And yet these Lecomptonites cannot swerve a hair's breadth from the principle upon which they professed to stand without sacrificing it altogether. Their support of the English bill is a complete surrender and a disgraceful acknowledgement that their fierce war upon the principle of popular sovereignty was only for the base purpose of a little party capital at the expense of fundamental republican principles, and at the sacrifice of the peace and welfare of the country and the integrity of the Union itself.

But while this is the case as to the Lecompton party, there are quite as cogent reasons why this English bill should be scorned and repudiated by every anti-Lecompton man. We have already said that it does not come up to the demands of the advocates of popular sovereignty. It falls far short of them. It does not submit the Lecompton constitution to a popular vote. It does not concede the right of the people to vote upon the adoption of the constitution under which they are to live. It says to the people of Kansas "if you will accept the proposed land ordinance, you shall have a large donation of land and may come into the Union as a State under the Lecompton constitution, but if you reject it you shall have neither lands nor a State government." It outrages every principle for which the popular sovereignty party have contended, and it gives the control of the election to an appointee of the Federal Executive so as to afford an opportunity for a repetition of the villainous frauds that cover the Lecompton constitution with infamy.

☞ An attempt is on foot to introduce Northern or Yankee shad into the rivers of Alabama. The fire-eaters are terribly indignant, as they may well be. Eli Thayer's abolition scheme is nothing to this.

☞ The speeches of the Douglas leaders in Illinois in the recent Democratic State convention at Springfield were dreadfully bitter upon Mr. Buchanan and his administration. The Hon U. F. Linder, who went many years ago from this State and is a most spirited and eloquent and influential Democrat in Illinois, seems to have borne off the palm of anti-Lecompton and anti-Buchanan denunciation. The Cincinnati Commercial says of Mr. Linder in the convention, that he characterized the Buchanan men as a small band of office seekers, who fawned and cringed at the shrine of power for the poor, mean privilege of drawing thence their daily bread. The Buchanan men were paid miscreants, many of whom had formerly been the friends of Douglas, but now they were striving to sneak under the coat tail of Executive patronage. If against Brigham Young and the Mormons James Buchanan had shown so much imbecility, what could he do against the great, free, and glorious State of Illinois? He admonished any of his friends who had any hankering for office not to laugh. A perfect register was kept of this convention, and all who sympathized with it were marked and doomed men. The Hon. U. L. held that the repeal of the Missouri compromise nearly killed the party, and had not "Popular Sovereignty" come in to allay the excitement, there would not have been as much life blood in it as there was Democratic blood in James Buchanan, after his persistent efforts to extract it, years ago. He doubted whether a deep bleeding would find much, if any, of that most valuable ingredient there. And much more of the same sort.

☞ The Ohio Statesman, the old Democratic organ of Ohio, opposed the Lecompton fraud from the first with vehemence and ability. It did good service in a good cause. It planted itself on the side of the people's rights and defied the frowns of the Government. But, since the report of Mr. English's bill from the committee of conference, the old organ, that till then wore so brave an air, has shown signs, and more than signs, of submission. It has declared for the new bill. Still, if its own words are to be believed, it has declared for it under a mistake. From its issue of last Sunday we copy this:

> *Popular Sovereignty.*—Does the proposition reported by the Conference Committee vindicate this principle, or does it not? If it does, we are for it; if not, we are unalterably opposed to it. The Philadelphia Press says that it does not. It is very easy to assert this, but we think that Colonel Forney will find it difficult to prove it. The constitution now before Congress is submitted to the people by the proposition. Their ratification of it is to be a condition precedent to admission.

We venture to cherish a hope, that, when the editors of the Statesman find that they have been deceived, when they find that the Lecompton constitution is *not* submitted by Mr. English's bill to the vote of the people of Kansas, they will have the honesty, the independence, the manliness to resume their old position and maintain it with their old spirit. Our hope of this is stronger from the fact, that, in the article from which we have copied the paragraph above, they expressly repudiate the idea that, by Mr. English's bill, which they have not seen, only the land ordinance and not the Lecompton constitution is submitted to the popular vote of Kansas.

AMERICAN CONVENTION IN BOYLE COUNTY.—The friends of American principles in Boyle county held a convention at Danville on the 3d inst. to nominate candidates for county offices. A full delegation was present from all the precincts in the county. The meeting was organised by the election of Dr. R. J. Waggener chairman, and James H. Irvine clerk. The following nominations were made with great unanimity: For County Judge, Speed S. Fry; County Attorney, Thos. P. Young; County Court Clerk, James F. Zimmerman; Sheriff, Robert D. Logan; Jailor, W. A. Harness; Assessor, James S. Caldwell; Surveyor, James A. Rains; Coroner, W. C. Compton.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

> *Resolved*, That the nominees of this convention shall have our undivided support, and are cordially recommended to the Americans of the county and all who may choose to support them as in every way worthy of and qualified for the positions for which they are named.
>
> *Resolved*, That in Hon. Geo. R. McKee, the American candidate for Appellate Clerk, we recognize a standard bearer whose talents render him peculiarly eligible to that office, and in behalf of the Americans of Boyle, we promise him an enthusiastic and unanimous support.
>
> *Resolved*, That we re-affirm our devotion to the principles of the American party, and will always on proper occasions use our warmest efforts to secure their triumph, believing them to be the principles best calculated to quiet agitation, and enhance the prosperity and perpetuity of the Union.
>
> *Resolved*, That these proceedings be published in the Danville Tribune and the Louisville Journal.

Our attention was not called to the proceedings of this meeting until yesterday. We congratulate our friends in Boyle upon the excellence of their nominations. The nominees of the convention are well known throughout the county as eminently qualified for the respective offices for which they are candidates, and better selections cannot be made from the whole body of the county.

☞ A little occurrence on the floor of the House of Representatives the other day gives some indication of the excitement among the Southern members upon the subject of Lecompton. The question being upon the postponement of the consideration of Mr. English's bill, the following passage took place:

> Mr. Trippe explained his reasons for voting for a postponement in opposition to the majority of his party in a manly and sensible speech, vindicating his personal independence.
>
> Mr. Hill wished to make a similar explanation, but Mr. Gartrell, also of Georgia, objected
>
> "Who objects?" inquired Hill, turning toward him.
>
> "I object," replied Gartrell, turning his head in a very haughty manner.
>
> "Where is your graveyard?" exclaimed Hill, rushing at him with great fury.
>
> He was intercepted, however, and Gartrell merely said, "We will talk of graveyards elsewhere."

Now it seems to us that Mr. Hill, whom by the way we think very highly of, should, after asking Gartrell where his graveyard was, have given him time to answer before rushing upon him to kill him. We must confess however that the import of the pregnant and rather startling question is not altogether clear to our minds, unfamiliar as we are with Georgia customs and Georgia phraseology. We do not know whether Hill, in inquiring as to the locality of Gartrell's graveyard, merely wished instructions as to where G. wished to be buried after being killed, or whether he had a natural curiosity to learn where G., if successful in the deadly combat, intended to bury *him.*

☞ The Lecompton Democratic papers throughout the State have paraded in their columns the proceedings of a Lecompton meeting in Mason county, which they represent was without distinction of party, and composed of Democrats, Whigs, and Americans. This is purely a Lecompton trick. The meeting was composed only of Lecompton Democrats, and very few of them. The Maysville Eagle thus exposes the fraud. Speaking of this meeting, it says:

> Its object, meaning, and design were too plain and palpable to deceive anybody, and the consequence was that Locofocoism had things its own way on that interesting occasion, and found nothing but self to depend upon to work out the ingeniously conceived trick that was again to place it in power in Mason county.
>
> It was purely a Locofoco meeting—composed entirely of members of that party—at which Locofoco speeches were made, Locofoco resolutions were passed, and Locofocoism generally exalted and glorified.

☞ Not a few of the Democrats have within the last three or four days been indulging the confident hope that Mr. English's bill would settle all differences and bring about a perfect union between the Lecompton and the anti Lecompton Democracy. And yet, at the very time when this bill is pending in Congress, the Buchanan administration cuts off the official head of Mr. Wm. E Hughes of this city for his connection with an anti-Lecompton Democratic paper and gives his place to a Lecomptonite. This tells badly for the prospects of Lecompton and anti-Lecompton Democratic harmony.

> It is said that unless the people of Kansas accept Lecompton they cannot get into the Union until they have population sufficient to elect one Representative to Congress—93,000. Well, we think no State *ought* to be brought into the Union until she has people enough to entitle her to at least one Representative. It is wrong to permit new States to come into the Union until they have a population equal at least to that of one Congressional District. These States are thus given an undue weight in the Senate.—*New Albany Ledger.*

Then why are you willing that Kansas should come in under Mr. English's bill if she will accept the Lecompton constitution?

☞ Mrs. Swisshelm denounces kissing at social country parties. She never denounced it when she was young and when her lips were attractive. How very proper these old ladies get to be! Why should not the recollections of their own youth teach them to have some sympathy with us young folks?

☞ The editor of the Southern Democrat says that he carries water only upon one shoulder. He carries it on both shoulders, but tries to make up for this by carrying none on his stomach.

☞ There appears to be a prospect of the overflow of Vincennes. The Vincennes Gazette says that "the tide of prosperity has at length fairly set in upon her."

☞ Some of the Canada editors are indulging in merry jests upon what they consider the probability of the dissolution of our Union. Their climate is cool, but their impudence is cooler.

☞ An association in Cincinnati, calling themselves "The Live Rabbits," have enlisted almost in a body for the Utah service. They may fight well, but they haven't a fighting name.

☞ The Southern disunionists are getting in a bad way. They eat fire all the time, and drink no water to quench it.

NEW YORK, April 28.

A passenger who arrived on the Moses Taylor states that the steamer John L. Stephens ran into the port of Manzinillo on the 11th and took Juarez and all his ministers on board and brought them to Panama. They crossed to Aspinwall, where they took passage for New Orleans from which place they were to go to Vera Cruz, where the constitutional party is still acknowledged.

Juarez made a speech on board the Stephens in which he eulogized the U. S. Government and its Chief Magistrate.

His secretaries are spoken of as being highly talented men.

The frigate Merrimac arrived at Panama on the 19th inst.

Wm. Fuller was arrested yesterday charged with forging a government draft for five thousand dollars, dated 1834, purporting to be drawn by James Ruside and accepted by O. P. Brown, treasurer of the Postoffice Department. Four drafts of a similar nature have been already paid at various periods.

WASHINGTON, April 28.

Advices have been received by the last steamer from California stating that the expedition for the survey of the Atrato river has been perfectly successful. Lieut. Craven expected to sail on his return to New York with his party on the 7th instant. Although having undergone much toil and privation, they were all in the best health and spirits.

XXXVTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Tuesday's Proceedings—Concluded.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

Senate.—Mr. Crittenden, after defining his position in adhering to his amended bill, adopted by the House in preference to the conference substitute now offered, invited the Senate impartially to do justice without recrimination and without sectional prejudice. Referring to the geographical position of Kentucky, he pointed out her interests as peculiarly in favor of the maintenance of the Union and of the preservation of cordiality among all sections. He concluded with an earnest appeal to all parties and sections to respect the magnificent proportions and destiny of the Union, which already is recognized as among the great powers, but will soon be recognized as the greatest, if we avoid sectional strife and petty causes of division.

Mr. Crittenden was heard with attention by a crowded house.

Mr. Hunter made an able argument in replying to Crittenden's points. He said to throw back the people of Kansas into a territorial condition would produce a truce of three or four years, which truce might be improved into a permanent peace, and this distracting question pass out of federal politics, thereby giving time to attend to the great objects, both moral and political, which address themselves to our attention.

Mr. Collamer took the floor and made an old fashioned Kansas speech.

Mr. Green replied in defence of the Executive, and said that Mr. Wade, in describing it as corrupt, acted as the slanderer of the Executive. He also said that the assertion made by Mr. Crittenden that the Administration have abandoned their position by submitting Lecompton to the people is not true.

Mr. Crittenden took exception to the emphasis with which Green used the words "not true." Some verbal sparring ensued, in which Green likened Crittenden to a Kentucky climber, a phrase which Mr. Crittenden professed himself unable to comprehend.

After a few words, in which Crittenden had probably the best of it, Green resumed his speech, denouncing the charge that the lands donated by the Kansas bill were in the nature of a bribe.

Mr. Hale discussed the merits of the conference substitute, saying that by no possibility could Kansas come into the Union under that substitute except as a slave State; and the substitute offers a premium of five millions for her to come in as a slave State. He then went into severe comments on the President, saying there exist no real equality; that President Buchanan gave away by a single scratch of his pen an island (Vancouver's) occupying the same important position to the Pacific that Cuba, which he wants to purchase for $200,000,000, does to the Atlantic. Our right to Vancouver's Island was undeniable, but it is situated in a latitude where it could not be made a slave State, whereas Cuba can.

Mr. Wade strongly censured the action of the committee as humiliating to the South and utterly repugnant to the North. He spoke for more than an hour, using forcible terms in condemnation of the Executive, which he characterized as corrupt.

Mr. Seward moved to adjourn.

Mr. Hunter had no objection if the debate would be finished to-morrow.

Mr. Seward said he was debating in good faith, and if the subject was reached to-morrow night he would close, if not he would not, but he did not admit the right of a majority to impose limits to debate.

Mr. Iverson called for a vote, which resulted—yeas 22, nays 23. Lost.

Mr. Seward then moved that the subject be postponed as a special order till to-morrow noon.

A protracted discussion ended by agreeing to the motion. Adjourned.

House.—After further debate, a motion of Mr. Davis, of Md., the whole subject was tabled.

The House adopted the resolution making it in order that the committee of the whole on the State of the Union take a recess till 7 in the evening throughout the present week for the purpose of general debate only.

The House went into committee.

J. Glancy Jones made an ineffectual effort to consider the appropriation bills.

The committee resumed the consideration of the bill granting pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812.

Mr. Curry opposed the bill as proposing to bestow mere gratuities at an annual expense of eleven millions per annum, as large as the total expenditures of the government were in 1825.

Messrs. Clark, Anderson, and Curtis spoke in favor of the bill, and Mr. Quitman in opposition to it.

The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

The report of the minority of the select committee on facts and circumstances attending the sale of Fort Snelling, made to-day in the House, enters fully into the history of the proceedings. It says that the sale was effected with such privacy that, outside of the Secretary of War, none but the combination immediately interested had any knowledge of it, and the facts obtained publicity only after the confirmation of the sale by the Secretary of War. No special authority was given him to sell, nor did the existing laws confer the power to sell military posts or reservations until they had already become useless, and not merely contemplated to become useless. This legal occasion for the sale of Fort Snelling had not occurred, and hence was without legal authority. The preliminaries were being made for the sale while there were actual threatened hostilities. The committee show its value as a depot and that the price obtained was below its intrinsic value. Publicity of the sale ought to have been sought, and the land subdivided in parcels to enable men of small means to buy. The sale was on a credit not authorized by law. The report is by Morrill, Pettitt, and Morris of Ill., and concluded with a resolution declaring that the sale of the military post of Fort Snelling and so much of the reservation attached to it as was necessary for military purposes, made on the 6th of June, 1857, under the authority of the Secretary of War, the same being then and now reclaimed under the authority of that department, become necessary for military purposes, was without the authority of law; that the said sale was made by the Secretary of War notwithstanding his own knowledge and the opinion of his predecessor, the Hon. Jefferson Davis, and other officers in superior military command, to the contrary, without consulting their advice and without the knowledge of any officer in the service of any rank, leaving the question of the retention of that post to the discretion of commissioners appointed to make the sale, and this action on the part of the Secretary of War was a grave official fault; that, with the knowledge of the great value of Fort Snelling post and reservation and the importance of great caution and judgment in making the sale, the Secretary of War appointed as agents for the purpose unqualified, inexperienced, and incompetent men; that the provisions for and management of the sale were so negligently, carelessly, and injudiciously made as to induce a successful combination against the government to exclude all competition and to bring a loss on the government; that John C. Matthews, the agent of the War Department for the examination and sale of the Fort Ripley reservation, after having already formed a combination for the purchase of the Fort Snelling reservation, acted in making such a purchase in violation of his official duty and against the knowledge of the government, and that as to him and Richard Schell, represented by him as an agent, and Steele and Graham, who were complicated in the sale, with the full knowledge of their official character, the sale of Fort Snelling reservation was at the time and is now void.

The minority, Burnett and Faulkner, say that they were aware of the clamor and denunciation which followed the execution of the contract of sale, and of the harsh imputations cast on the Secretary of War, but it required but little discernment to detect in this concentrated bitterness of the opposition press, the ravings of the disaffected speculators, and the frantic exaggerations of the political partisans.

The committee were in session during a period of three months, and examined 52 witnesses at a cost of 15,000 for witnesses' attendance only.

The minority say that the Hon. Robt. Smith, who introduced the resolution of inquiry, when brought before the committee as a witness, disclaimed, in the most emphatic terms, any knowledge of fraud on the part of the seller or purchaser or any body else. There is not one word or syllable in the whole mass of testimony which casts the slightest imputation upon the fairness, impartiality, or integrity of the Secretary of War. Witnesses had differed with him in the opinions upon which he acted in abandoning Fort Snelling as a site no longer useful for military purposes, but no inuendo has been hazarded in any form or by any qualification reflecting upon the purity and the disinterestedness of the personal and official conduct of the Secretary of War with the transaction under consideration.

Thirty-four witnesses were examined touching the value of the property, of whom eight only expressed the opinion that it sold below the true value. Witnesses testified that the price obtained was what it was fairly worth, and 24 expressed the opinion that it sold beyond its value.

The minority have no difficulty in saying that both the weight of opinion and the facts largely preponderate against the idea that the Fort Snelling reserve can ever become a city. They come to the conclusion that the sale was fairly conducted, and in the proper manner, that considerations of military policy no longer required that Fort Snelling be retained as a post, and that the property was sold at its full value, and conclude by offering the following resolution as a substitute for those of the majority of the committee:

Resolved, That the recent sale at Fort Snelling having been made by the Secretary of War under the direction of the President of the United States, in strict conformity with law, and the evidence reported by the select committee having failed to exhibit any fact or circumstance tending in the slightest degree to impeach the fairness of the sale or the integrity of any of the officers or agents of the Government concerned in the same, or to exhibit any fact or circumstance which should make the sale a proper subject for the opinion and action of the House, it is ordered that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and that the report of the committee be laid on the table.

XXXVTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Wednesday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, April 28.

Senate.—The special order, the report of the committee of conference on the Kansas bill, was taken up.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, having the floor, spoke on the general question, making many facetious hits.

House.—Mr. Nichols, from the Printing Committee, reported a resolution to print 20,000 copies of the mechanical part of the Patent Office report for 1857, or one-third less than formerly. He remarked that a general distribution could not be effected unless the system is carried to excess. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. English, from the Postoffice Committee, reported a joint resolution which in effect instructs the Postmaster General, Attorney General, and Secretary of the Treasury to make such arrangements for the accommodation of the Postoffice, Custom House, and Courts in Philadelphia as may best conduce to the public service. It prohibits any increase of the appropriation, and authorizes the President to sell any of the buildings or grounds not necessary for the public service.

Mr. Florence said that the Philadelphia delegation had consulted with the Postoffice Committee and come to the conclusion that this was the most feasible plan to relieve the subject of present difficulty. The resolution passed.

The House passed several bills, and among them a Senate bill providing for the payment of the expenses of the judiciary in Utah during the present disturbance.

The consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the Kansas bill was then resumed.

Mr. Howard of Mich., in giving the reasons why he withheld his assent from the report of the majority, said it did not rise to the dignity of a compromise open and above board, but was a species of dodge. If the proceedings of the Lecompton Convention were legal and binding and conclusive on the people, and if Congress has no power to interfere, how and by what process will the Lecompton constitution become dead? It reminded him of the fellow who craved pardon of his sovereign. Prostrating himself before his majesty, he prayed forgiveness for having knocked off the hat of a fellow subject. The pardon was readily granted. He then informed his majesty that the man's head was knocked off too. In this matter, while the Lecompton constitution is not submitted, but, in rejecting the ordinance, the head of Lecompton is knocked off [laughter] this report is for the best of all reasons offensive to the North. It has degrading conditions attached to it to which he believed the North will never submit. His constituents he knew would regard the proposition as an insult. If the South yield so much as is claimed to principle, the North is to be the most cheated in the details.

The Grand Temple of Honor and Temperance of the State of Kentucky will meet in the city of Louisville on Wednesday, the 19th of May.

WEEKLY JOURNAL

FOR APPELLATE JUDGE,
HON. ZACHARIAH WHEAT, of Adair.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
HON. GEO. R. McKEE, of Pulaski.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1858.

☞It is clearly not the intention of the Lecompton party that sectional agitation shall cease if they can do anything whatever to promote it. Unquestionably it never was their purpose to remove the slavery question from the political arena so long as they can make it available to distract and divide the opposition to the Democratic party. They do not want it removed. It is the very life and soul of Democratic success. They have come before the people with a lie upon their lips. While claiming to be a national party and denouncing sectional agitation as the curse of the South and of the Union, they have done everything in their power to make the slavery question the paramount issue in all our political contests. For this purpose and for none other the Kansas-Nebraska bill was invented by the Democratic leaders. It has served its turn. The public peace, which was restored by the compromise of 1850, was broken up, an opposition majority was divided, distracted, and defeated, and, by the additional use of the basest frauds, the federal government was retained for another Presidential term in the hands of the Democracy.

But the violent sectional warfare consequent upon the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill was about to terminate, the Republican party of the North was upon the eve of dissolution, and a union of the conservative men of all parties in opposition to the Democracy was already forming, based upon the principle of popular sovereignty which had been greatly outraged by the Lecomptonism inaugurated by the Democratic Administration. In these significant indications the Lecompton leaders read plainly the everlasting doom of their party, and the English bill has been invented to effect in 1858 and '60 precisely what was effected by the Kansas-Nebraska act in 1854 and '56. It is intended to keep alive the slavery issue, from which the country has already suffered most terribly. It is intended to revive the Republican party and to inflame again the sectional prejudices that produced an agitation by which the integrity of the Union has been seriously endangered. It is intended above all to save the Democratic party, if possible, from a disastrous and permanent defeat throughout the nation.

We hardly think that even this ingenious contrivance of Lecompton rascality will effect the expected purpose. We hope it will be ineffectual. But that such is the intention of its introduction is beyond a doubt. With this view its provisions have been made manifestly unjust. It draws an invidious and unnecessary distinction between the two parties in Kansas, and it is so arranged that the same question will constantly recur in Congress at its every session, as long as it is in the power of the Democratic party to prevent its settlement. It is expressly designed to prevent any settlement of the slavery question in Kansas or in Congress, or in the nation, and it is made two-faced, as was the Kansas-Nebraska bill itself, of which it is the legitimate offspring, so as to afford an opportunity for the Democracy to be on both sides of the slavery question at once and still advocate the bill which is to be made their party text and test.

The people of the United States should learn wisdom from the past and avoid, as they would the father of evil himself, all connection with a party which presents itself continually with one face for the North and another for the South. If the Representatives of the people at Washington will do their duty to their constituents and their country, they will at once and without hesitation destroy this Janus-faced deformity in its birth and save the country from a repetition of the terrible ordeal of another Presidential campaign upon sectional issues.

THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION NOT SUBMITTED. Some of the anti-Lecompton Democratic papers have availed themselves of the opportunity to return to their allegiance to the despotism of the Buchanan party afforded by the English Kansas contrivance. As an excuse for their abandonment of the principle of popular sovereignty they say that the English bill submits the Lecompton constitution to a popular vote. They are now deprived of even this poor plea for their apostacy. It is perfectly plain from the language of the bill itself that the people of Kansas are not to be allowed a vote upon the constitution or upon any part of it, but upon the land ordinance alone, which is totally distinct from it and has not even any connection with it. If any other evidence were wanting that the constitution is not to be submitted to a popular vote, it is furnished in the emphatic declarations of Mr. Stephens in the debate on the English bill in the House of Representatives on Tuesday last. Mr. Stephens is the acknowledged leader of the Lecompton party in the House. He was one of the committee of conference, by whom this bill was reported. If any man in or out of Congress can be presumed to know the intention of this hybrid creature of party trickery, he is that man. During the debate upon the bill, Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, inquired whether the Lecompton constitution is submitted to the people. To this interrogatory, Mr. Stephens replied emphatically and unequivocally, "*I tell the gentleman distinctly it is* NOT." This declaration is made by authority of the majority of the committee by whom the English bill was contrived. It is surely sufficient to settle every doubt on the subject, and it takes away from those who would be recreant to the cause of popular sovereignty every vestige of pretext for supporting the English bill or even consenting to its adoption. If they support it after such a declaration from the committee by whom the bill was framed they can no longer defend their abandonment of principle upon the ground that the Lecompton *constitution* is submitted to the people. To do so will be the basest dishonesty. They will have to face the music and place their apostacy simply on the ground that they are tired of maintaining the right against the power and patronage of the Administration and are willing to sell their principles for the chances of a share in the public plunder.

☞If anything could add to the infamy Mr. English's course on the Kansas bill has brought upon him, it is his base, barefaced, and impudent attempt to create a false impression as to the effect and meaning of the indescribable contrivance reported from the committee of conference. The day before that report was made he exhibited the draft of a bill providing distinctly for the submission of the Lecompton constitution to a vote of the people of Kansas. This was done to create a false impression throughout the country. When his bill, as reported, was produced in the committee, it was totally different from the one he had previously exhibited. Since the report was made he has had the hardihood to speak of it in such terms as to leave the impression upon those who have not examined for themselves that the reported bill also submits the constitution to the people, but when charged by Hon. Humphrey Marshall yesterday with having asserted that this bill provides for a submission, he desired to know on what authority the statement was made, and the time and place when and where he had made this assertion. Mr. Marshall replied that it was an inference drawn from his (English's) remarks, and asked him whether he understood the report of the committee in the same way that Mr. Stephens did—namely, that the constitution was not to be submitted. The only reply of Mr. English was that the bill was drawn up in good *English*. He had not the manliness nor the honesty to answer the question directly. He dared not say there that he agreed with his committee-man, Mr. Stephens, and if he said otherwise, in direct terms, the language of the bill itself would convict him of falsehood. If the Indiana Representative meant by his reply that the bill was drawn up in *his* own language, he came very near the truth, for duplicity, trickery, inconsistency, and an utter abnegation of principle are its only characteristics.

☞Several of the fire-eating papers of the South are calling loudly upon Messrs. Cobb, Toombs, and Stephens to say whether it is or is not true, as charged, that they urged the Kansas Calhoun to declare the elections to the Legislature in that Territory against the pro-slavery party. The Savannah Georgian, addressing itself to those three gentlemen, says:

> These are troublesome times to Georgia, to the South, and to the Democratic party, whose existence depends upon its ability to execute its pledges to the country. It is meet that the South should know her friends, and how far they may be relied upon in this emergency. We, therefore, in the name and behalf of the people of Georgia, and of the Democracy of the State, call upon each and all of you to answer to the charges preferred against you.

Messrs. Cobb, Toombs, and Stephens cannot deny that they advised and urged Calhoun to do what he did, and the consequence, we presume, will be, that those three gentlemen will hereafter be denounced as abolitionists by their brother fire-eaters. It is both amusing and edifying to see the foul cup thus commended to the lips of those who have so often aided in the attempt to pour its contents down the throats of others. Is not their whole brood of curses coming home to roost?

☞It has sometimes been charged upon Humphrey Marshall by his political enemies that he said during the last Presidential canvass that he wouldn't give the toss of a copper between Mr. Buchanan and Col. Fremont. We do not know whether Mr. M. said this or not, but, if he did, it was evidence of his keen sagacity. Wrong, deplorably wrong, as the election of Col. Fremont would have been, he certainly would not and could not, as President of the United States, have done more than President Buchanan has done to destroy the harmony of the country. We do not believe he would have made so bad a President as Mr. Buchanan—he could scarcely have made a worse one if he had tried.

☞The editor of the Richmond South pays an unwilling tribute to the wonderful vitality of Know Nothingism as he calls it. He says, that, though cut into a thousand pieces, it is "still aggressive in its several parts." What chance can Locofocoism have in contending against a foe so indestructible, that, if cut into a thousand pieces, he becomes a thousand armed and resolute foes instead of one?

> A hen in Jefferson county whose former efforts have been above reproach, has lately laid an egg that weighs just one-fifteenth of an ounce. This reminds us of some of the achievements of the present Administration.—*Exchange.*

The simile is not complete. The course of the present Administration in regard to Kansas affairs is unquestionably its most contemptible act, but we know of none among its former efforts that can be said to be above reproach.

AWKWARD.—We have been a good deal amused and occasionally half-puzzled in reading the comments of the editor of the Louisville Democrat upon Mr. English's bill. He speaks of it in a tone of the most ineffable contempt. Here for instance are a few passages taken from the leading editorial in his paper of yesterday:

> The plan deceives nobody; it is not expected to deceive anybody. The Lecomptonites want to say they do not submit the constitution to the people of Kansas at all. Well, that is their plea; so the bar-tender said—he didn't sell the liquor: he sold a cracker for ten cents, and gave away the dram. Verdict of the jury—$10 for selling the liquor, and $50 for lying about it! * * They have boasted and threatened and proscribed and sworn terribly; but, at last, the place has got too hot for them. They agree to climb down; but they will not walk down like men. They have put up a rickety concern of their own; and ask if we will not allow them to climb down on that. We say, down with you, any way; so you get down. Your contrivance is supremely ridiculous; but, if it pleases you, no matter. * * There is no cheat in the committee's bill; for nobody in the world is cheated, nor can anybody be cheated by anything so transparent. * * The distinction made, if the proposition is rejected, is indefensible. We don't see how, upon principle, Kansas can come now with the Lecompton constitution, whilst not allowed to come with any other. This is an unwarrantable distinction for Congress to make; but that is for the Lecomptonites to consider. We repudiate altogether this distinction. It is one that Congress has no right to make. It is a precedent that will do hereafter to justify those who don't want to admit a slave State. * * It is uncertain what will be the fate of this arrangement. The bill is so utterly inconsistent with the former position of the Lecomptonites, and so exceptionable in other respects; and so ridiculous, take it altogether, that it may be rejected. If it is adopted, it will be a piece of legislation that no party will take pleasure in remembering. It possesses none of that fairness that is likely to allay agitation. One party in Kansas will find enough in it to object to, and even spurn; and the other will be thoroughly disgusted with it, as a sacrifice of all they wanted. It will do no good, except to dispose of the matter in Congress; and throw the agitation upon the country.

Now our readers, after perusing these paragraphs, may be a little surprised at being told that their author, the editor of the Louisville Democrat, is rather *in favor of the adoption of the very bill, which he speaks of so contemptuously.* If he is right, as we think he manifestly is, in the harsh and scornful language that he applies to the bill, surely its passage would be a disgrace to Congress, a foul wrong to the people of Kansas, and a gross shame to the nation. If he is sincere in thinking it an arrant piece of hypocrisy, a "rickety concern," a "supremely ridiculous contrivance," if he believes it is not a cheat only because nobody in the world is fool enough "to be cheated by anything so transparent," if he considers that it involves "an indefensible proposition" and "an unwarrantable distinction" which Congress has no right to make and that it is a precedent to be used hereafter by abolitionists, if he is sincerely of opinion that it possesses "none of the fairness likely to allay agitation," that "one party in Kansas will spurn it and the other be thoroughly disgusted with it as a sacrifice of all they want," and that it "will do no good except to dispose of the matter in Congress and throw the agitation upon the country," we are at a loss to conceive what sufficient reason under heaven he can possibly have for advocating or countenancing or to the smallest extent tolerating its adoption by Congress. He very justly and very effectively ridicules the present position of the Lecomptonites, but how much better is his own?

☞A bill has passed the House of Representatives by a decided majority, which provides that six millions of acres of land shall be apportioned among the States, in quantities equal to twenty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative to which they may be respectively entitled, for the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college, the leading object of which shall be instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts. The design is to capitalize a fund from the sale of these lands, and apply the interest to the object stated, in perpetuity, except a reserve of ten per cent for experimental farms.

We presume there is very little chance that this bill will pass the Senate.

COL. FREMONT'S MARIPOSA CLAIM.—The late decision in relation to Col. Fremont's Mariposa claim, which was in substance that a fee simple to land does not carry with it the title to the gold extracted therefrom, has been generally construed into a severe blow to the interests of Fremont, but such is not the case. Col. Fremont carried out with him a release given by the United States Government of all claim to the mineral wealth in the Mariposa claim; and as the decision of the California court rested wholly on this United States claim, the decision does not in any way affect Col. Fremont's title to the mines.

> Young gentlemen of poetic temperaments should remember that polkas, waltzes, and similar institutions were not invented to give opportunity to hug the ladies, but as a means to display grace, agility, power of endurance, etc. *Exchange.*

We don't believe one word of that. We have never doubted that polkas, waltzes, &c., were invented expressly to give opportunity to hug the ladies, and, that they will be superseded as soon as some new dance shall be got up affording a chance for closer hugging and more of it. We are entirely uninformed as to whether the ingenious inventors of polkas, waltzes, &c., were gentlemen or ladies. We have our suspicions though.

☞The Charleston Mercury did all it could for the election of Mr. Buchanan, and it is the organ of one section and quite an important section of the Democracy. And now see what that organ has to say as to the condition of the Democratic party in Congress:

> The Democratic party in Congress still totters and reels under the blow given it by Douglas, and grasps at every passing shadow in hope of finding some substantial support to rest upon, *even for a little while.* It is bending all its energies to secure the admission of Kansas this session, with the apparent expectation that the accomplishment of that point will restore vigor *to its paralyzed limbs.*

A mournful picture—isn't it, Democrats?

☞A German editor in New York suggests the idea of a joint stock association, in that city, for the assassination of Louis Napoleon. Indeed, his language rather implies that such an association is actually in existence, and that its headquarters are in Hoboken. No information or intimation is given as to the price of shares, the amount of capital, or the probability of profitable dividends. We cannot, as at present advised, recommend the thing to our moneyed friends as affording a chance for a safe investment.

TWO STRINGS TO HIS BOW.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says that a Pennsylvania representative, who made a flaming Lecompton speech last week, had previously written out an anti-Lecompton speech equally uncompromising, part of which he had read to a colleague, and the whole of which he had rehearsed to other parties. The exhibition of the anti-Lecompton speech was probably intended to enhance the price paid for the Lecompton one.

☞The editor of the Memphis Avalanche, in reply to a paragraph of ours about the probable necessity of hanging a few Southern fire-eaters, says he would inform the Journal that the lovers of Southern soil, that is the fire-eaters, "intend to do some *hanging themselves.*" Well, let them do as much in the way of "hanging themselves" as they like. In that case, the last act of their lives will be the best.

☞The editor of the Louisville Democrat evidently thinks as meanly of English's bill as we do. The only difference between him and us (a great difference certainly) is that he is willing to see the bill, mean and contemptible as it is, adopted by Congress, while we would gladly see it consigned to the common receptacle of mean and contemptible things.

☞The notice that recently appeared in our paper of the marriage of Mr. W. L. Scott of Shelby to a young lady of Glasgow was an imposition. It came to us under a forged name. The author, whom we expect soon to identify, is on the direct road to the penitentiary. When he gets there, we shall invite the young lady to go with us and take a good look at him.

☞The editor of the New Albany Ledger thinks that no new State should be added to the Union with a population less than ninety-three thousand. Then why does he so warmly advocate the immediate admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution with less than half that population?

☞The last advices from Florida state that Billy Bowlegs is ready to embark with some of his men, but Sam Jones held out still, and it is thought will not remove until forced to it at the point of the bayonet.

☞The recent overflow has enabled the raftsmen to float out the timber in the swamps of the Yazoo valley which has been cut for several years. The Vicksburg Southron estimates the value of the timber that will be brought out at five million dollars.

☞The editor of the Charleston Mercury talks all the time about his heart's leaping. What he thinks to be his heart is probably a frog.

☞We are requested to call attention to Dr. Flower's advertisement headed "To Consumptive Invalids."

☞We have refrained from giving publicity to an affair of recent occurrence in this city. It has now found its way into the St. Louis papers, and, as it will be copied extensively, we see no reason for withholding it from our readers any longer. The St. Louis Democrat, of Wednesday, says:

> EXCITING AFFAIR—*An Elopement—Rencontre between the Husband and His Rival.*—Some three months ago, a genteel young gentleman, named George W. Anderson, was introduced to the interesting family of Mr. E. A. Randall, at Louisville, Ky. In the husband's absence, an intimacy so grew between Anderson and his wife that they arranged to meet in Indianapolis, journey to St. Louis, and thence depart to reside in an Eastern city. He awaited her at Indianapolis, and thence accompanied her, with her little boy, aged about one and a half years, to this city, arriving here on Thursday last. The husband arrived after them on the following day. With the aid of the police, he at length learned that they were tarrying at the Lafayette House, corner of Sixth and Market streets.
>
> He yesterday paid them a visit as they were about to take an omnibus for the Ohio and Mississippi railroad depot. He at once attacked Anderson, the two clinched and fell together in the hall of the hotel, and a desperate struggle was progressing, when officers Vaughan and Hennessey arrived and separated the combatants. A crowd had gathered which increased, and followed the arrested party, the lady and her child in a coach, to the police office. The parties were brought in for disturbance. A pistol being found with Anderson, he was charged with carrying concealed weapons.
>
> No charge was made against the aggrieved husband. He appeared abundantly satisfied with having recovered his beautiful golden-haired boy. The latter appeared even more gratified. The lady looked interesting, but appeared chiefly grieved for the calamity of her new lover. The latter was a brave and graceful gallant, who bore himself with much spirit. He had money, $596. But he was lodged in the calaboose. The husband departed with his child. The disconsolate lady was placed, for the present, in charge of the city missionary, Mr. Ward.
>
> *Later*—Anderson was released from the calaboose, to which he had been consigned on a charge not at all pertinent to the case, and usually deemed untenable in the case of persons traveling through the city.

There has been a report very generally circulated of another elopement. We have reason to believe there is no truth in it.

☞A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, writing from Chatsworth Plantation, Manchack, says that, if the season continues favorable, at least 30 per cent. more sugar will be made in that neighborhood than was made last year.

SADDLERY WARE, &C.—Again we call attention to the advertisement of Mr. James D. Ward, manufacturer of all sorts of saddlery ware, harnesses, trunks, &c., &c. His well-known establishment, one of the most extensive in the Western country, is on the south side of Main street, adjoining the Louisville Hotel, and we warmly recommend it to all such of our friends as may be in want of articles in Mr. W.'s line. He is a strictly conscientious and exceedingly liberal dealer, who never represents his goods as better than they are or asks for them more than they are worth. His success in building up a very heavy business in a short space of time is the best possible testimony of his high deserts.

FIRE IN WESTPORT.—We learn from Mr. Vineyard, of the Emma Dean, that Morrison's flouring mill, at Westport, was totally destroyed by fire about noon on Thursday. The fire originated from the furnace. A high wind which prevailed blew the flames directly over the town, and at one time twenty-two buildings were on fire at the same time. Through the exertions of the citizens they were, however, all saved except Mr. Tucker's dwelling, which was consumed. Some buildings half a mile from the mill were on fire.

Mr. Morrison's loss is about $2,500. His policy of insurance had expired only a few days previous.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

NEW YORK, April 29.

The steamer Arabia has arrived with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 17th inst.

In the British Parliament, Mr. D. Israelli has announced that compensation has been demanded from Naples for the imprisonment of the English engineers captured on board the steamer Cagliari.

Liverpool, April 16.—The provision market closes steady. Beef heavy, and lower qualities have declined; quotations are barely maintained. Pork firm and holders demand an advance. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard quiet; buyers demand a reduction; it is quoted at 54@55s. Tallow quiet.

Liverpool Produce Market, April 16.—Sugar quiet, quotations being barely maintained. Rice active, but has declined 3d. Rosin steady at 4s6d. Turpentine steady, with a large business at 40s@42s. Potash firm, with slight advance; sales at 36@38. Pearlash is also firm at 37@38. Tea—There is but little inquiry and prices are weak. Linseed oil is quoted at 29s6d@30s.

London, April 16.—Baring's circular quotes breadstuffs steady.

Iron rails dull at £6@£6 5s, and bar iron at £6. Sugar dull at a decline for inferior qualities of 6d@1s. All qualities of tea have declined, affecting the finer qualities mostly. Congous are quoted at 113⅛d. The London money market is unchanged. Consols quoted at 96⅝@96⅞ for money and 96½@96⅝ for account. American securities quiet, but steady.

Latest.—London, Saturday.—Pelissier presented his credentials to the Queen yesterday.

The Independence Belge says that every effort will be made to settle the dispute between Naples and Sardinia. The arbitration of the King of Holland is likely to be selected.

The Times says the Turkish Government has contracted in England for ten war steamers of from two hundred to eight hundred tons to establish the Black Sea fleet allowed by the treaty of Paris.

Advices from all commercial countries on the continent describe a stagnation of business.

Additional news from India had been received at London by telegraph from Malta. Gen. Campbell remained at Lucknow. Major Hodson was killed at the capture of that place and Sir Wm. Peel received a serious wound. The hill fort of Chumdaree had been stormed and captured. The rebels were in Bundelcund, where they had congregated in great force.

Commissioner Yeh reached Calcutta on the 22d of March and was kept under close surveillance.

Sir Hugh Moore has driven the rebels from the Chundun districts and the Territory of Rajah of Baupoor. The possessions of the latter have been confiscated.

Advices from Hong Kong say that the four great powers have given the Emperor until the end of March to send Plenipotentiaries to Shanghai.

The Chinese were arming around Canton, but the elders of Fatsham formally declare that it is only for their defense against the rebels who threaten the city.

Commander Armstrong is among the passengers by the Arabia.

The Arabia passed the steamship Niagara on the 18th off Kinsale.

XXXVTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Thursday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, April 29.

Senate.—The Senate refused, by a vote of 22 to 18, to recede from the amendment striking out the appropriation for paying reporters and the third section of the House deficiency appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. Toombs, a committee of conference was appointed.

The report of the Kansas conference committee coming up, Mr. Douglas objected to the substitute because it did not submit the Lecompton constitution fairly to the people, but made its admission virtually contingent on the acceptance or rejection of the land grant. He objected also to the offer of a bribe to come in with forty thousand population under one kind of constitution and not unless they have a population of ninety thousand under the other. What is this but a Congressional intervention, offering a bounty on one hand and a penalty on the other to control the result? This left no freedom of election. For five months he (Douglas) has stood as he now stands with the Democracy of his State on the principles of submitting the constitution under which the people of Kansas shall come into the Union, by the direct vote of the people.

House.—The House resumed the consideration of the Kansas report. Cox of Ohio defined his position. He was the first in the House to oppose the Lecompton constitution; but, after a careful consideration of his duty to his party, to his State, to the Union, and to the welfare of the whole people, he had come to the deliberate conclusion to support the report of the Committee; though by it the constitution is not submitted, yet the means are provided for obtaining the sense of the people. They can reject it if they do not like it. No bribe, as has been asserted, to Kansas, for she will get the lands as have the other new States.

Gov. Walker had informed him that Kansas will have the requisite population by next autumn for one Representative, according to the Federal ratio. In the spirit of concession and for the sake of the united Democracy, to which he owed all he had, with a view to peace and the dispatch of public business, determined to give the report of the committee his support, and according to an arrangement with Mr. Clingman renewed the latter's demand for the previous question.

Messrs Marshall, of Ky., and Campbell, of Ohio, asked to be heard, the latter claiming the same privilege for his side of the Ohio delegation as had been accorded to Mr. Cox.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, said that the report was not what he desired, but it was substantially what he claimed, and was proceeding to give his reasons why he should vote for it, when Mr. Clingman interposed, saying that the demand for the previous question had been renewed.

Many gentlemen claimed in the name of justice that they should be heard against the report amid the confusion that ensued.

Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, said that he should move for a postponement, but the time named by him was lost in the cries of order.

Mr. Campbell moved for a call of the House. Refused—yeas 90, nays 119.

The question was then stated to be on seconding the demand for the previous question, Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, again unsuccessfully asked that the demand be withdrawn, as he wished to say a few words.

Mr. Garnett enquired whether if the demand was voted down, it would be in order for him to move a postponement of the subject until Tuesday week.

Mr. Speaker replied in the affirmative.

The demand for the previous question was then negatived by the following vote: Yeas 103, nays 108.

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, then got the floor.

Mr. Marshall, of Ky., said he rose for the first time since the subject of Kansas had been introduced to open his mouth in relation to it. The report was the original fruit of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. That had the face of Janus, and this bears the impress of its origin. What a spectacle is presented to the American people, when their representatives are engaged on a measure the authors of which do not and cannot agree on its meaning—whether or not it submits the Lecompton constitution to the people. One of the managers, the gentleman from Georgia (Stephens), yesterday emphatically declared the principle of non-submission, while another gentleman from Indiana (English), maintained that the constitution is to be submitted.

Mr. English wanted to know on what authority Mr. Marshall made that statement. He called on him to name the time and place.

Mr. Marshall replied that it was an inference drawn from his (English's) remarks, and asked him whether he understood the report of the committee in the same way that Mr. Stephens did—namely, that the constitution was not to be submitted.

Mr. English replied that the bill was drawn up in good English. [Laughter].

☞A valued friend at Eminence, Henry county, sends us the following:

> I have just returned from a stroll through the orchards. Apples and peaches in the vicinity of Eminence are not at all injured by the recent heavy frosts. We anticipate an abundant crop. Cherries, plums, and pears are all more or less injured. In some orchards they seem to be almost entirely destroyed, while in others there will be an average yield, unless frosted in the future.
>
> A few weeks since I saw a large peach orchard, some ten miles from this place, in which the peaches were all killed, and I was informed that there was no fruit of any kind in that neighborhood.

☞A great trotting race came off over the Metairie course, New Orleans, on the 15th inst. The following is the summary:

Mr. Rosan's Muley	1	1	0	1
Mr. McGee's Mod Puryear	2	2	0	2
Mr. Trepagnier's Sakinka	3	dis.		

Time: 2:47½—2:41¼—2:43¼—2:41¼.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, April 27.

The Union emphatically denies that the treasury will call for a loan, or for authority to connect the treasury notes with a loan by funding the same. It also considers the rumor that further temporary aid, by means of treasury notes, will be called for, as premature. After a week or two the Secretary of the Treasury will have such information as will enable him to judge whether it will be necessary or prudent to ask for authority to issue an additional amount of treasury notes.

The change of the tariff at the last session has much reduced the revenue, and that was, in a great measure, the object of the change. At the next session it is more than probable that Congress will find it necessary to make another change, with a view to increase the revenue. ION.

A Verdict against a Catholic Priest for Assault and Battery.—The case of John Wall against Patrick Lee, the Roman Catholic clergyman of East Bloomfield, and John Gorman, came on for trial on Tuesday. The action was brought by the plaintiff for damages to his person, for an assault and battery committed on him by the priest in attempting to put Wall out of the church. It seems that the priest made some charges against Wall at the altar, and when he came around to Wall's slip and demanded money of him, Wall asked an explanation, which the priest refused to give, and ordered Wall to leave the church, and, Wall not complying, the priest and Gorman set about dragging him out. It seems from the proof that Wall was seriously bruised in the side, and so injured that he could not labor for three months, and raised blood the next day. The jury came in with a verdict for the plaintiff of $200.—*Canandaigua (N. Y.) Repository, April 21.*

Usury Laws of Pennsylvania.—The Legislature has passed the bill relative to rates of interest. It goes into operation from and after the 4th of July next, and establishes the rate at 6 per cent. per annum, where no express contract is made to the contrary. Where a higher rate than 6 per cent. is agreed on, the aid of law is withheld from the lender for the collection of the excess of usury; but where the usury is paid by the borrower, the aid of the law is likewise withheld from him for the recovery of it back, unless suit for the same is commenced within 6 months. In cases where usury is taken in advance, the borrower has the right to deduct and withhold the amount paid above 6 per cent. in the payment of the principal.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

The Kansas Matters—A New Southern Movement—High Pressure Legislation, &c.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

The Administration has become so sick and fatigued with the Kansas matter that it is ready, most willingly, to get rid of the question on *any terms* which will suit the great bulk of "the party."

At first, it will be recollected, the idea of submitting "the constitution" for the acceptance of the people was laughed to scorn. The "slavery clause" was submitted, and that was claimed as being strictly in accordance with the Kansas-Nebraska act! Now, by the new move, through a committee of conference, the land-ordinance is to be submitted and its fate is to decide that of the constitution. To be sure, the land gift is to bait the trap, and, unless the people suffer themselves to be caught in it, they are to stand back until they have a population sufficient to entitle them to a Representative in the House of Representatives, according to the federal ratio.

Every man with his eyes open knows that the Administration has "backed down" from its former high and *imperious* position. No wonder the minds of Democrats are daily undergoing change. Some of them, I know, privately curse Kansas, but, for the sake of party, or of the Administration, vote the Administration way. There is but little question—much of "the china" is smashed beyond recovery to its former condition, no matter what may be the adhesive substance or cement employed to unite the fragments.

The Southern men at last see that the Kansas-Nebraska bill was to them nothing but a soap bubble. At first beautiful to their childlike fancy, but evanescent in its attractions.

Mr. Quitman has, "solitary and alone," "put a ball in motion," namely, the framing of a bill requiring a Territory to have sufficient population for a Representative in Congress under the Federal ratio, to be ascertained by a census ordered by Congress, and further, that such Territory can hold a convention and frame a constitution only in pursuance of an enabling act; and when application is made for admission, such constitution must be presented to Congress. This, Gen. Quitman designs, shall be the line of policy with reference to the admission of all new States hereafter—not to apply to the Kansas bill.

So you see that Southern men are looking to the future, not being willing to have States crowded into the Union prematurely, and wishing to guard against evils such as we are now and have been exposed by the movements attending the Kansas contrivance.

In a very few days, Kansas will, for the present, at least, be removed from the Halls of Congress. Until then, but little other business will be transacted. It has been the absorbing question. But, after all, we may all learn from it an impressive, healthful lesson.

Nearly all the important appropriation bills, involving millions upon millions of the public money, will be crowded through under the high pressure system, and Congress may be able to adjourn five weeks hence, as already decided. SIDNEY.

XXXVTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Thursday's Proceedings—Concluded.

WASHINGTON, April 29.

Senate.—Mr. Douglas continued—That glorious band of Democrats who acted with him in Congress and out of Congress have achieved a triumph. He sought no personal triumph, and would not therefore enter into the question of which of the party has backed down from its original pretensions. Although the government did say at the commencement of the session that Kansas must come in unconditionally under the Lecompton constitution, the administration has receded from that position, and he and his party are asked to recede from the position they have taken because the other party have made so many concessions. But that is no reason he should concede a principle from which he cannot recede. Strike out the land grant and strike out the limitation of the population, and he would vote for the conference proposal at once. In other words, if you wish to make the proposal fair, you must give equal terms to Kansas under whatever terms she elects. How, he asked, would his friend from Virginia, (Mr. Hunter) as a Southern man, like to have congressional intervention brought to influence the admission of new States? The times may be reversed. There may become an anti-slavery majority in Congress, and would he like a grant of millions of acres of bounty lands for a new free State to come in with forty thousand population? After complaining of the want of impartiality which would arise from the board of commissioners of election containing a majority of U. S. officers, he proceeded to say that he was in favor of no territory forming a State government or a constitution until they had the requisite population. He took his stand firmly on the great principle of State equality of rights without reference to their locality or the nature of their institutions. What the consequences will be of the position he has taken he knows not, but if he cannot remain in public life with the principles he maintains, he would rather retire into private life where he could enjoy the approval of his conscience.

Mr. Brown addressed the Senate in favor of the conference substitute, describing it as a peace measure with healing on its wings.

Mr. Toombs warmly defended the conference substitute, denying any bribe of lands. On the contrary the committee refused to give Kansas 17,000,000 of acres, which she asked for.

Mr. Wilson replied to Toombs in reference to the seventeen millions of acres. A direct bribe is offered of hundreds of thousands of acres and of dollars. Two millions of acres of the public lands are advertised to be sold on the 1st of July, and here is a direct bribe of 5 per cent on the sales, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars offered if she will come in before the 1st of July. On the other hand, the direct penalty is that she shall be kept out of the Union, although every one acquainted with Kansas knows that the feeling of that territory is almost unanimous in favor of admission. He then went into a lengthened discussion of the Lecompton constitution, and charged that it was now being attempted to bribe and threaten her into the Union under a project gotten up by the conference committee and intended to be imposed by deceit and fraud.

The chair was suggesting that such expressions were unadvisable, when

Mr. Green rose and said he was one of those referred to, and he felt no hurt.

Mr. Wilson then made the charge of fraud, said he could prove it, and would take the responsibility. He then went over the records of the Kansas election to show that the Administration assented to and approves of them by continuing its countenance to their authors and abettors. He thought the people of Kansas would reject bribes and scorn threats, and could not be got into the Union under this conference scheme except by stupendous and gigantic frauds in voting. The people of Kansas will make a new free constitution and bring it before Congress. If she has sufficient population to come in now as a slave State, you must admit her as a free State, or keep her out at your peril. There is no truce in this substitute, altough there would have been peace in the Crittenden bill.

Mr. Green took occasion to refer to Mr. Wilson's charge of fraud and said out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh. He would like to put him under oath and cross question him whether there ever were frauds in Kansas till Mr. Wilson went there, and whether he did not send for Jim Lane to concert matters with him.

Mr. Wilson utterly repudiated the charge, and reminded Mr Green that the frauds were committed by his constituents, the Missourians.

Mr. Bell explained the reasons which would govern his vote, and also compared the Crittenden and conference substitute, showing their relative worth and effect.

Mr. Seward read a paragraph from the Washington correspondence of the Tribune, in which incidents having occurred in the committee of conference were related. He said they were mainly correct in their facts, but were colored to convey an erroneous impression that Mr. Green coerced Seward and Howard. Seward exonerated Green, whereupon Green returned the courtesy by moving to adjourn, which Seward, being slightly indisposed, was glad to hear. Adjourned.

House.—Mr. English replied that the bill was drawn up in good English. [Laughter.] He supposed that the gentleman was competent to judge the meaning of the words of the bill.

Mr. Marshall responded that if that was all the answer Mr. English had to give he was willing it should go out to the country with the declaration that the authors of the report were divided as to its meaning. When Mr. Cox was speaking this morning he was reminded of the old hymn:

> "Why should we mourn departed friends,
> Or shake at Death's alarms?
> 'Tis but the voice of *party sounds*,
> To bear him to its arms."

[Excessive laughter.]

Mr. Lawrence immediately responded:

> "While the lamp holds out to burn
> The vilest sinner may return."

[Laughter.]

Mr. Marshall—That may be the gentleman's epitaph.

After some conversation between Messrs. Cox and Marshall—

Mr. Giddings said he was about the last to agree to the Crittenden amendment, and his inducement was that he understood that every gentleman of the Douglas wing stood pledged to be his co-worker—to stand by it to the last.

When Mr. Giddings finished he was seized with fainting fits and was conducted from the hall, but soon recovered and returned to his seat.

Mr. Burnett endeavored to ask Marshall a question, but the latter declined to yield the floor. He explained why he had been found voting with the Republicans, and tendered to that party his tribute of thanks for their patriotism. In conclusion, he quoted a remark of the Richmond South newspaper that the issue was—"no more slave States shall come into the Union." He had no fear of disunion. The people of the South will listen to no such clamor. He had exerted himself to get the Republican members to vote as they did with an eye to the fact that there were disunion platforms which that vote would close over forever.

Mr Hughes demanded the previous question; not seconded, 99 against 105.

Mr. Garnett moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed to the second Tuesday in May.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., was tired of this mode of proceeding, and, with the view to bring up the question directly, moved to lay the report on the table as a test question. Motion disagreed to—101 against 113.

Mr. Jones said the vote just taken showed the majority were not against the bill and moved the previous question, which the House refused to second—103 against 107.

Mr. Garnett now wanted a vote taken on his resolution to postpone until the second Tuesday in May. Cries from the Republican side, "Agreed!"

After further debate, without agreeing upon any action, the House, on motion of Mr. Letcher, adjourned by a vote of 122 to 82.

[Correspondence of N. Y. Courier.]

WASHINGTON, April 24.

The Treasury receipts are again under $600,000 per week, or at a rate less than $30,000,000 per year, with an actual and contemplated expenditure of $80,000,000. In no respect is the Administration more signally unsuccessful than in its financial policy. The Senate is dealing with the ten million bill precisely as it might do with a little private claim whose annual appearance is a part of Congressional history. Notwithstanding that the Secretaries of War, Treasury, and Interior unite in urging its immediate passage as essential to public service in their several departments, the Senate proceeds to dissect items with anatomical minuteness, allowing week after week to slip past without conclusive action or the promise of it. As a matter of course, the Utah war is suspended; for how can the Administration go on laying the basis of new expenditures, when the law-making power pertinaciously refuses to provide for those already made?

It would appear from a general concurrence of rumors that two peace commissioners have been dispatched to arrest the torrent of armed foemen swooping down upon the devoted Saints of Salt Lake. In one direction approaches the mysterious envoy Thomas L. Kane, of Philadelphia, who on the confines of the Mormon region exhibited his credentials under Mr Buchanan's own hand. From the east, McCullough and Powell draw near, with arguments designed to conquer the prejudices of the Mormons against the Government and the army. There is no objections to any of these peace movements, that I am aware of, except that they are unauthorized by law; and, being undertaken during the session of Congress, seem in derogation of its authority.

Mr. Collins and his associates have yet a period of two years of their engagement with the Government. They are about to renew the service at the old rate. It is said, whether upon sufficient authority I am not aware, that they desire to change the Eastern terminus of their line. The best wishes of the country must attend the renewal of the service.

The Senate committee on the postoffice are ready to recommend the extension of the Panama and San Francisco contract for one year. The existing arrangement will terminate on the 30th of October, 1858. INSPECTOR.

Foreign Missions.—The Missionary Herald for April says the receipts of the American board have fallen off to an alarming extent for several months past. The receipts in January were large ($42,954), but for February they were only $20,771. For the seven months of the financial year up to March 1, they amount to but $133,250; while the proportion, for this time, of the necessary expenses of the year, amounts to $210,000, showing a deficiency of almost $77,000. To meet the expenses, the receipts for the remaining five months must be about $227,000—$45,400 per month. It is apparent, therefore, that earnest effort must be made, or the year will close with a debt very embarrassing to future operations.

☞We have been imposed upon frequently by heartless and brainless villains who send us notices of marriages and deaths and sign the names of respectable gentlemen to their letters. To avoid imposition, we shall hereafter decline publishing such notices unless sent through some one known to us.

FOREIGN NEWS.—We have the details of the news per Canada. Everything of importance was given in our telegraphic dispatch. The following, from a Paris letter, will however be found interesting:

> The close of Lent was followed on Monday by a grand celebration which called from their homes nearly all the citizens of Paris—the opening of the Boulevard de Sebastopol. This grand thoroughfare, hewn through the very centre of Paris, from side to side, is one of the greatest works of modern times. It was commenced in 1853, and is not yet in fact finished, since a certain portion at its termination at the Barriere d'Enfer, where it passes the island in the river, remains unfinished; but the important and difficult part is completed, reaching over a distance of three miles. The portion remaining, much of which is partly done, will be accomplished in a few months, and then Paris can boast another of those wonders in city architecture which have already made her famous.
>
> The ceremony of inauguration was rendered imposing by the immense display of military, and the crowd that pressed on the whole road from end to end. The National Guard in a double line held one side of the street and the Imperial Guard the other. The Emperor and suite on horseback, escorted by the *Cent-Gardes*, entered the lower end of the new Boulevard at the river (Place du Chatelet), at half-past two. Immediately a flag was hoisted for a signal, and all the curtains which closed the triumphal arches on the route were simultaneously withdrawn, and his Majesty and the public saw for the first time from end to end of the street. These curtains—to give you some idea of the getting up of the affair—were velvet, covered with golden bees.
>
> The Emperor was followed at a short distance by the Empress in an open carriage, drawn by four horses, and attended by her household in carriages, and escorted by the guides of the Imperial Guard. On entering the Boulevard, both the imperial *corteges* passed along at a walk. At the other terminus of the wide road, that is to say at the depot of the Strasbourg railway, their Majesties stooped, and then the inauguration proceedings took place. The Emperor made a speech, was introduced to and complimented the chief engineers and superintendents of the road, decorated five or six of them with the order of the Legion of Honor, looked at the machinery used in the construction of the road, and then returned to the Palace. On Monday evening an illumination of the new boulevard took place. Three long streams of fire suddenly burst forth from each side of the street from end to end, the houses were illuminated, and flags waved along the whole line.
>
> A bill has been introduced into the Legislature for the opening of eleven other great thoroughfares through different parts of the city, at a cost of two millions of francs, one-third to be paid by the State and two-thirds by the city, as heretofore. The bill will pass. The time allowed for their completion is ten years. But it is not intended to occupy more than six years.

FROM UTAH.—A correspondent of the New York Times writes as follows from Fort Leavenworth:

> It was my fortune to meet here Frederick Loba, an ex-high priest of the Mormons, who escaped recently from Salt Lake with his family, and is now in this city. I do not know when I have heard or read a more interesting or remarkable history than his, and within a few days I shall be able to lay it before you in full. For the present I will only say that he is a native of Switzerland, a man of great intelligence and liberal education, an accomplished linguist, and possessing rare conversational powers. He has traveled over and is familiar with every part of Europe, was distinguished in his own land and in Russia for his scientific attainments, and was formerly a prominent official in his native town of Lausanne. But, notwithstanding all this, he became a victim to the strange delusion of Mormonism, and attested his sincerity by forsaking his high, honorable, and independent position at home, and journeying with his family to Salt Lake in 1854, in the confident expectation to find there the Zion of God toward which his cultivated enthusiasm and intense religious zeal had turned with the highest and holiest aspirations.
>
> How soul-crushing was his disappointment when he reached the much-longed-for "Valleys of the Mountains," to find them the theater of lust and crime of every description and the most disgusting character, perpetrated in the name of religion. His eyes were speedily opened. Once in the city of the Saints, he awoke from his delusion—for his education and refinement were proof against even religious fanaticism and superstition. From that hour his attention was turned to plans for escape from the Valley. Foreseeing, however, that this would be impossible if his purpose should be discovered, he was compelled to conceal his true feelings and appear to join with heart and soul in the ceremonial mummeries from which his judgment turned with intensest loathing. He escaped finally, in April last, and arrived here after suffering incredible hardships, broken down in health, his family all sick, and without a farthing left of the ample means with which he started towards Salt Lake. No one who talks with Mr. Loba can doubt his sincerity, for honesty is stamped in every lineament, and truth beams out from every line of his eloquently simple narative.
>
> He says, unhesitatingly, that the Mormons will not attempt to resist the U. S. troops if they go out in a body, instead of scattering along the road in small and careless parties, as did the Government wagon trains, which were destroyed upon the plains last season.
>
> Mr. Loba bases his positive opinion that the Mormons will make no attempt at organised resistance, upon his personal knowledge of the fact that they have no *means* of resistance. They have very little ammunition, no gunpowder factory, no material from which to make the powder, none of the appliances essential to that purpose, nor any single man who knows how to make an ounce of explosive material, even if his life depended upon it. Nor have they any artillery, with the exception of a single piece of cannon, a two-pounder, one of a pair given them long since by the United States—the other one having burst while Mr. Loba was in the valley. He asserts that they have no military knowledge, even if they had arms—that their talk about their battalions and regiments and legions is the veriest humbug imaginable—and that their pretences of the possession of abundant armaments are falsehoods unmitigated. They have no iron from which to cast cannon—and if they had the material, they have no foundery, nor any machinery for boring them, nor any mechanic competent to do the work.
>
> Mr. Loba estimates the total population of the Valley at 32,000 souls. Of these, counting every male from 15 to 60 years of age, he estimates that there are not to exceed 7,500 capable of bearing arms—while not more than 3,500 of the whole number, in his opinion, would make even passable soldiers, under drilling by skillful men. Not one in ten of the entire male population have firearms of any description; and a large proportion of those they have are out of repair and worthless. He has no confidence in the statement that the Mormons have fortified Echo Canon, except it may be by digging ditches and poising rocks to be rolled down from the overhanging cliffs. Their boasts of mines under the road, and all that sort of thing, he scouts as idle nonsense. In short, he considers the Mormons destitute of any effective power of resistance to even the small force under the command of Col. Johnston, and maintains that Brigham Young's entire reliance has been based upon his hope of being able to deter the United States from attempting to deal with him, by lying boasts of his ability to wage a successful resistance.
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> He believes that when Brigham finds his braggadocio has failed, and that the United States authorities are determined to pursue him, he will have a "special revelation from God" instructing him to retire from before the Philistines. In obedience to these directions he will go off with his 2,500 Danites or "Destroying Angels," and, when the troops arrive at Salt Lake, will be found missing. They will probably go Northward to Vancouver's Island, or possibly to the Russian possessions, which they can do easier than go Southward to Sonora, as they are without means of sustenance while crossing the desert lying in that direction. There is no probability that the "Saints" will retire in a body thence, to sally in predatory bands upon the Gentile troops or civil occupants of the valley.
>
> Perhaps no single incident in connection with Mormon history presents more of horror than the history of hand-cart trains.
>
> Twenty-five hundred honest, simple souls, full of honest faith and zeal—old men and young gentlewomen and tender children—plunged into the wilderness, never doubting the result. Sad to relate, of that entire band only about two hundred frostbitten, starving, and emaciated beings lived to tell the story of their sufferings! Mr. Loba himself witnessed the entrance of the survivors, many even of whom were compelled to submit to the rudest kind of surgery for the amputation of limbs already frozen to death! Twenty-three hundred of the devoted band had fallen by the way, tortured victims of hunger and cold, some of them indeed torn by famished wolves, while life still struggled for the victory over famishment and frost! The picture is too horrible to contemplate—but my informant states that its truth is well attested by many persons who soon after passed over the scene of this march of death, and found it strewn with its thousands of ghastly human skeletons! He says, too, that among the Indian tribes of Utah white children are now living, who were picked up from the snow by the savages, and thus rescued from the death which their parents had failed to escape.
>
> The condition of the female portion of the community at Salt Lake is represented as most deplorable. Large numbers of them feel deeply the degradation of their position, and look forward with joy, even to death, as a means of release. When the army shall have reached the Valley, Mr. Loba believes that the greater portion of the female Saints will avail themselves of the protection thus afforded them, and abandon Mormondom. Many of these will do so because of their sufferings, notwithstanding that they still maintain faith in the doctrine of the Saints, while a larger number will because of their intense disgust of the whole affair. I have thus given you a few of the prominent facts and suggestions derived from my intelligent informant. His intensely interesting personal narrative shall be forthcoming as soon as he has had time to make it complete.

WASHINGTON, April 29.

According to the dispatches and letters received by Gen. Herrera, the New Grenadian congress at the latest date was engaged in the consideration of a new federal constitution.

The Cass-Herrera treaty had received a first reading in the Senate and was referred to a committee. The general impression was that it would pass both houses and become the law of the land without, perhaps, several amendments for a better understanding of the several provisions, including that for a coal depot, the privilege to occupy which, it is thought, should be limited to the expiration of the treaty, when the privilege could be renewed.

The States, of this evening, publishes a letter dated from Panama, April 16, in which it is stated that Col. Kinney had been for some time treating with the Mormons with the view of settling them on the Mosquito coast. By the last California steamer he received intelligence that his proposition had been favorably received by the Mormons, and this information enabled him to raise $30,000 cash and $80,000 more in merchandise and supplies, with which, accompanied by twenty followers, he has sailed for Greytown. He expected to obtain through Gen. Lamar permission to colonize the country under the Nicaraguan flag, obligating the colonists to help defend Nicaragua against the encroachments of filibusters. Failing to obtain this privilege he will hoist the Nicaraguan flag, and as this is under British protection, he expects no serious opposition from any quarter.

JUDGE McKEE'S APPOINTMENTS.

George R. McKee, American candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, will address the people at the following times and places:

Cumberland Ford, Knox county, Thursday, May 6.
Barbourville, Knox county, Friday, May 7.
Manchester, Clay county, Saturday, May 8.
Boonville, Owsley county, Monday, May 10.
Proctor, Owsley county, Tuesday, May 11.
McKee, Jackson county, Wednesday, May 12.

Speaking to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. each day.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1858.

THE PASSAGE OF THE ENGLISH KANSAS BILL.—The telegraph last night brought the unwelcome intelligence that the English Kansas bill passed the House of Representatives yesterday by a majority of eight votes. It has also, as was expected, passed the Senate and will doubtless become a law.

The passage of this bill will effectually prevent any immediate settlement of the slavery question, and will entail upon the country all the horrors predicted by Mr. Buchanan in his Kansas message of February 2d. The bill was intended to protract sectional agitation, and in this it will be successful. It will serve no other purpose whatever. The debate upon this measure yesterday exhibited in a stronger and more unquestionable light its arrant duplicity and foul trickery, and proved indubitably the base treachery of the anti-Lecompton men who voted for it. They were not allowed by their masters, to whom they had sold their votes, to express their opinions of its provisions. If they had dared to say in their places in the House of Representatives that *they* believed that the English contrivance submitted the Lecompton constitution to the people of Kansas, the Southern fire-eaters would have at once repudiated the bill and it would have been defeated. It has been worked through the House as a measure that has two faces, one for the North and another for the South. The Northern Democrats who voted for it will defend their treachery to popular sovereignty by asserting that it provides for a submission of the Constitution to the people, and the Southern men who voted for it will declare to their constituents—as did Stephens, of Georgia, and Green, of Missouri—that it does *not* submit Lecompton.

Another game of deception is thus begun by the Democratic party. The slavery question is kept open by them for party purposes. The Crittenden-Montgomery amendment offered an opportunity for the entire removal of sectional agitation from the approaching Presidential canvass, and that opportunity has been lost by the selfish partizanship of the Democracy in Congress. They will be held to a strict accountability for this action by the people, and, ere another year has passed, those who voted for Lecompton and for this English subterfuge will be branded indellibly as the betrayers of the South and the enemies of the Union.

We are very decided in our conviction that the people of Kansas, notwithstanding the powerful inducement held out by the English bill, will, by a large majority, vote down the land ordinance, Lecompton constitution and all. And then, if the provisions of the English bill are to be held valid, Kansas will remain for years without a constitution and out of the Union, and, during these years, the strifes, that have hitherto raged not only in Kansas but throughout the country on account of Kansas, will rage on and in all probability with increased violence. As for the Democratic party, it is severed and will remain severed just as much as if the Crittenden-Montgomery bill had been adopted, and probably far more. The whole American people will see that the Lecomptonites have utterly and pusillanimously given up the whole ground upon which they swore to fight till death, and that they have incurred the additional infamy of abandoning it for the sake of a base and miserable fraud, a fraud destined in all probability to be trampled under foot by an indignant and outraged people.

☞It is unquestionably true, that it has been the custom, whenever a new State has been brought into the Union, to give her a certain amount of public land. The idea however of submitting to the vote of her people the question whether they would *accept* the land is something entirely new in Congressional legislation. Such a question has never been submitted to the popular vote of any State or Territory whatever. Congress has always, and very properly, taken it for granted that land, given by the General Government to a new State, would be accepted.

The English bill, or, as the Madison Courier calls it, the "Bill English Bill," gravely submits to the people of Kansas whether they will accept five millions of acres of land offered them. The motive of this thing is not less manifest than its ridiculousness and absurdity. Mr. English, acting as the servant of political masters, thought that some question or other must be voted on in Kansas in order that the vote might be used as a cover to bring her in under the Lecompton constitution. Yes, it was a part of the plan, the device, the contrivance, that there should be a vote upon *something*, and the trickster, unable to think of anything else, determined that the said vote should be upon the acceptance of a land-ordinance. And thus not only are the people of Kansas to be called on to vote upon a species of question that no people ever did vote on, but their vote upon it is to be used as settling another and a wholly different question, a question regarded throughout the country as one of vast moment.

We do not believe that any other bill, involving so much fraud, trickery, humbug, and monstrous absurdity as this "Bill English Bill" was ever brought forward in either House of Congress.

BACKING UP THE ADMINISTRATION.—The Buchanan office-holders throughout the country are holding public meetings and publishing resolutions approving the President's Kansas policy. When the materials of which these meetings are composed are examined, it is invariably found that they were made up of a few office-holders and Democratic whippers-in who dare not differ with the Administration and who are probably acting under direct orders from Washington. It is a part of the system of the Lecomptonites to hide their weakness by making as loud a noise as possible.

If the anti-Lecompton men in every neighborhood in every State were to hold meetings to express their disapprobation of the Lecompton iniquity, and denounce the Presidential policy as to Kansas, and to declare themselves in favor of the cardinal principle of popular sovereignty and express their admiration of the course of Douglas and Crittenden and Montgomery and Marshall, it would soon be seen that the Lecomptonites with all their noisy resolutions can bring but a small portion of the people of the country to support their rascality. There would then be no doubt that, whatever may be the result of the struggle in Congress, Lecomptonism stinks in the nostrils of the great body of the nation.

☞When Col. Marshall, in the House of Representatives, intimated that English maintained that the conference bill submitted the Lecompton constitution to the people, English sprang to his feet and demanded to know on what authority Mr. Marshall made that statement. He called on him with an air of injured innocence to name the time and place. He challenged him to prove it. He turned up his nose with ineffable scorn at the bare intimation that he maintained any such thing. Yet this is the man who a few days before solemnly assured his anti-Lecompton colleagues in Congress that he would consent to no arrangement which did *not* submit the Lecompton constitution to the people. Perfidy! thy name is English.

A CURIOUS AND SIGNIFICANT FACT.—We see by letters and telegraphic dispatches from Washington that just about one-half of those members of Congress who go for English's bill declare that, in their opinion, it submits the Lecompton constitution to the people, and, that they would not go for it if it didn't, while the other half protest that, in their view, it does *not* submit the Lecompton constitution to the people, and that they would scorn to go for it if it did. This fact, like a good many others, shows that the English bill is as rascally a piece of political thimblerigging as ever was perpetrated. Men who operate in finance as these Lecomptonites operate in politics are put in pillories, tied to whipping posts, and set to work, with shaved heads and striped tow-breeches, in penitentiaries.

☞In 1844, Mr. Clingman of North Carolina, then one of the most zealous of Whigs, made a speech in the House of Representatives, wherein, after elaborate preparation, he scathed Capt. Rynders and the New York Empire Club with the bitterest and fiercest and most virulent language that he was capable of uttering. We published that speech, and no doubt many of our readers have a vivid recollection of it. The speaker charged upon Rynders a long catalogue of infamous crimes, some of them penitentiary crimes, challenged denial, and avowed his ability and his readiness to establish by proof everything he said.

At that time we thought of Clingman as a man of very little talent but of decided spunk. For the last few years he has been a Democrat, and, in our opinion, one of the worst and meanest of the party. So we are not surprised at the following statement of the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, though a man of pride and self-respect would as soon have buried his mouth in the filth of a dung-hill as have done what the North Carolina apostate did:

> A most humiliating spectacle was presented in the House a day or two ago, in which an eminent Democratic member from North Carolina, and one of the acknowledged leaders of his party, was the actor. The gentleman had formerly been a member of the Whig party, and while such had made a speech in Congress, in 1844, giving what was then, and still is, a faithful personal history of the notorious Captain of an equally notorious political club in the city of New York.
>
> This speech was quoted a few days ago by a member from Ohio, and placed the North Carolinian in a peculiarly awkward predicament. Respect for himself and his friends would have kept him silent, on the principle of not disturbing a nauseous pool more than was necessary, but party discipline required a public retraction of his old statement, inasmuch as the individual he scored so unmercifully, though justly, is now holding one of the most responsible and valuable offices in the gift of the President, and he did not dare to disobey the command of his masters.
>
> So he stood up in the House hall, swallowed every word he had then uttered, and declared his conviction that the man he had slandered was a highly honorable man and that he had every reason to be proud of him as a political associate. Never before have I seen a man, regarded as high-minded and independent, place himself in a position so abject and contemptible, and I hope never to witness the like again.

☞Edward Dessling, the Prussian, who was arrested at Paducah some time ago on a charge of being a fugitive from justice from Prussia, where it was alleged that he had committed a forgery, has been discharged by Judge Williams, of the McCracken Circuit Court, the Judge decided that the despositions in Prussia could not be admitted as competent evidence. Quite a demonstration was made by the people upon the discharge of the accused, but the Judge rebuked it, and said that he had not been guided in his decision by popular feeling. Directly after the result of the trial was made known, Mr. Lepau and the Prussian police officer were arrested upon a charge of false imprisonment. The sentiment in Paducah was entirely with Dessling.

> "Historians," says an exchange, "are busily engaged in collecting a few simple remnants of the past." Had they not better gather up a few Lecomptonites now, while they are fresh?—*Louisville Democrat.*

If they are to be gathered up while they are fresh, there had better be special haste in the matter. They won't keep long. Most of them are getting offensive already.

REPUDIATING THE CHEAT.—The day after Mr. English's bill was reported to the Senate, the Ohio Statesman, an anti-Lecompton Democratic organ, declared in favor of it under the distinct impression that it proposed to submit the Lecompton constitution to the vote of the people of Kansas. Having observed, with feelings of admiration, the fearless and resolute course of the editors of that paper, we ventured to express a confident hope, that, when they should discover their mistake as to the provisions of the English bill, they would reject and scorn it. And we are glad to see that our confident hope was not misplaced. From the last number of the Statesman we copy the following:

> Practically, the people of Kansas may get rid of the Lecompton constitution by voting down the new ordinance. But, we ask, why is such scrupulous care and great ingenuity exercised in order to withhold, in terms, the constitution itself from the vote of the people? Why does the preamble state the gross falsehood, that the people of Kansas have formed this constitution? They have not done so. The constitution lacks the first and greatest essential—the ratification of the people, they desiring to have it submitted to their votes. All this shuffling is used for the purpose of avoiding a frank, honest affirmation of the great Democratic principle of *popular sovereignty* laid down in the Cincinnati platform. Had the report been as first reported—a frank and fair submission of the constitution itself—the popular sovereignty principle would have been fully vindicated. As it stands, we had much sooner the whole matter should be tabled, and Quitman's resolution adopted, to apply to Kansas and all other Territories.
>
> We do not agree with the Louisville Democrat when it says that it is no matter how the Lecomptonites get down, so they get down. It does matter. Heretical and anti-Democratic declarations in the preamble ought not to be tolerated upon this subject of the formation of constitutions; neither do we like the vague and tricky language in the bill about the submission of the constitution to be afterward formed, in case this is rejected.

The Louisville Democrat, which is here referred to, gave in at first, like the Ohio Statesman, its adhesion to the English bill under the full belief that the bill required the submission of the Lecompton constitution to a popular vote. When the editor of the Democrat discovered the imposition practiced upon himself and others in this matter and found out what the bill actually was, he ridiculed very effectively its wretched absurdities and denounced its injustice, but, on the whole, evinced no special disinclination to see it adopted by Congress. The more he reflects upon the bill, however, the more he despises it, and we think that the annexed paragraphs from his paper of yesterday show that he despises it enough to desire with all his heart that it shall be kicked out of Congress:

> We presume that the honest Lecompton men in this State, who have been in earnest for the admission of Kansas, will be confounded to see the imposture that has been practiced upon them. It was a great Southern measure, and its defeat demonstrated that no slave State could be admitted into the Union. When the vote was finally taken and it appeared that the measure was defeated, the Governor of Alabama was to call a convention to see what could be done; and other Southern States were to follow the example. It was to be the test of Democracy; and all who did not support it were to be regarded as traitors and renegades. Suddenly the test is dropped and a new one is to be gotten up; and that is the manner in which the Lecompton Constitution shall be submitted to the people of Kansas; it must be submitted; it is found impossible to avoid that; but the people there are to be asked one question, whilst they are to answer another. They are asked—Do you accept or reject the proposition that Congress makes about land? and they are to answer—We desire admission into the Union with the Lecompton constitution, under the proposition set forth; or, We do *not* desire it. They are asked one question and required to answer a different one; and the answer is to be acted upon.
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> This is now the test of Democracy to which all are to submit. All are to be Abolitionists who do not fall down and worship this new calf. The old beast had horns; but this is a mule, without the capital appendages. We do not, indeed, know if it is the likeness of anything "in Heaven above, or the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth;" therefore it can be worshiped without any breach of the fourth commandment. It has no merits to boast of, for any section of the Union. The South, in sustaining it, gives up all show of principle. There could not be a more complete sell invented. The South has more reason to be insulted by the thing than by a straightout defeat. She not only surrenders the principle she has been contending for, but an attempt is made to cheat her—to humbug her—with shadowy forms without substance. It only shows that the demagogues, who have been howling about the interests of the South, were not earnest in their zeal. They have, at last, failed in admitting Kansas with the Lecompton concern, unsanctioned by the people of the Territory; and now they are quite as unanimous and eager for the new scheme of submission, which gives the whole matter into the hands of the people—the acceptance of land, constitution, admission, and all, in a mass.
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> Contemptible forms are now to be the tests of Democracy. The substance is given up—surrendered; and the point of honor with the South, as well as her interests, sacrificed; and now a small juggle, to save the appearance of some political aspirants, is to be made another test of Democracy.
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> They concede every point at issue, practically; but in such a juggling, disingenuous, and roguish looking way, that they are not likely to conciliate any one. None accept it without deriding it. It answers only as a substitute for a great wrong it authors were not able to accomplish.

☞All the New York papers describe the great pageant which recently took place in that city in honor of the persons who tried to assassinate Louis Napoleon and did assassinate and mangle more than a hundred others. The pageant, so far as numbers were concerned, was an immense success. According to the New York Express, at least ten thousand persons were in the procession, and, of these ten thousand, nineteen-twentieths were men whose origin and antecedents are all under a cloud; fierce-looking foreigners, speaking strange languages, and enunciating sentiments that probably were never enunciated before away from the faubourgs of Paris, the cellars of Berlin, and the garrets of Milan. Murder was exhibited as one of the graces, and assassination, the meanest of all crimes, was eulogised as not only a right, but a duty, which no true lover of liberty anywhere should shrink from!

The following reflections of the New York Express are just and forcible. We believe that the time is at hand when the thousand desecrations of our soil by thousands and tens of thousands of foreign ruffians will open wide the eyes of all parties in this country to the evil influences of the base flatteries and contemptible cajoleries by which the mass of foreigners especially in our large cities have been made vain and insolent:

> But, after all, it is well that this shameful exhibition took place—because the Metropolitan police may know, now, how many assassins, or assassin advocates, we have in this city. True, it was known before that mysterious murders were on the increase; that men were stabbed, when the nights are dark, and flung into the river; that horrible assassinations have been of frequent occurrence, especially in quarters wherein these fierce-looking strangers are most in the habit of assembling. But it was never known till last night that ten thousand assassins from Europe have their rendezvous here. Assassins, we say—for, if these "Red" men are sincere and honest in what they themselves say in their speeches—as sketched by our reporters—they are ready to slay, or to stab, in the dark, all who may chance to come under their condemnation as enemies, or an enemy of what they choose to call "The Rights of the Peoples." It may be an Emperor to-day. It may be a Queen or a President to-morrow. The doctrine, be it known, is universal in its application, and not hemmed in by geographical boundaries. It may be practiced at the White House in Washington, as well as at the Tuilleries in Paris—or it may manifest itself just as legitimately in destroying the Governor of an American State, or the Mayor of an American city; as in firing off its internal machinery, to deal death and destruction all around, in the streets of the French capital. These men, remember, do not go for the French Republic, nor the Roman Republic, nor the German Republic, merely—to quote their own words, they go for the "*Universal Republic.*" The United States is included in their universe—and the United States, hence, is just as much a field for the dissemination and practice of those doctrines as Europe could be, were they permitted to preach and practice there.
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> It behooves us, then, to keep an eye upon these professed murder mongers. When ten thousand foreigners turn out in our streets to recognize assassination as a "sacred principle," it is time for the city police to wake up; for, it is not safe to indulge any fine drawn distinctions between theory and practice in such cases, because we may be sure that he who has murder on his lips, has it in his heart, and that an assassin in principle is just as carefully to be watched as an assassin in fact.

The Baltimore American has some reflections upon the same subject that are well worthy of the earnest attention of every patriotic American citizen, be his political opinions what they may:

> We may hope, however, that the lesson which lies upon the surface of this demonstration will not be entirely disregarded. That from its revolting aspects we may gather the fact that a school of foreign opinions and practices is growing up in our midst which is thoroughly obnoxious to our conservative instincts and deserves to be placed under an especial ban. It is filled with ideas at war with order and decency, and ill-disposed to submit to anything in the shape of law. Its disciples come to this country not to receive the benefits of our institutions and become prosperous, self-controlled citizens under the laws which we have approved, but they come to reform and to improve us, to enlighten our minds and to engraft upon our society, if possible, the insane ideas and impossible systems with which they have disgraced the name and injured the cause of liberty in their own lands. They deride our religious instincts, debauch our moral habits, set up the obscenities of Socialism against the purity of the marriage tie and the sacredness of the family relation, and, in short, where they should be humble learners and grateful recipients of the equal rights to which they are so liberally admitted, they are the arrogant aspersers of a liberty they do not understand and are unfitted to enjoy. They should be taught that here in the United States we have no occasion, and therefore no pretext, for Jacobinism, Red Republicanism, or any of the vagaries which have grown up in the heated atmosphere of the European clubs. That the degree of liberty, equality, and fraternity which we enjoy is satisfactory to us as Americans, that conspiracies, assassinations, and revolutions are not needed, and if not satisfied with our constitutional government, the way is open for their return to Europe. We have no sympathy for and want nothing of a false democracy which clamors for its rights alone and ignores its duties.

☞The following are the mail lettings, made on Monday by the Postoffice Department at Washington, for Kentucky and Tennessee:

Kentucky.—Route 9,501, Louisville to Cairo, 376 miles and back three times a week, Sherley & Sherlock; $24,700. Route 9,502, Louisville to Shawneetown, Ill., Sitchell, Forth, & Co.; $17,000; three times a week, four horse coach. Route 9,503, Louisville to Cincinnati, Sherley & Sherlock; $9,000; steamboat. Route 9,504, Louisville to Lexington, Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort R. R. Co.; $9,400; daily, and twice daily when cars so run. Route 9,505, Louisville to Lebanon, Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co. and Messrs. Carter & Thomas; $31,800. Route 9,506, Louisville to New Haven, Geo. A. Armstrong; $2,000; four horse coaches. Route 9,507, Louisville to Frankfort, Witherspoon & Saffell; $1.74; two horse coaches. Route 9,508, Louisville to Chaplin, Young & Brown; $950; four horse coaches to Taylorsville, residue two horse coaches. Route 9,525, Lexington to Covington, Poore & Williams, $3,400; star service. Route 9,527, Lexington to Owingsville, Knuel & Wright, $1,986; star bid. Route 9,528, Lexington to London, Irvine & Hawkins $6,500; four horse coaches. Route 9,530, Nicholasville to Danville, Geo. A. Armstrong, $1,200; four horse coaches. Route 9,531, Nicholasville to Hamadsburg, Irvine & Hawkins, $2,000; four horse coaches. Route 9,561, Maysville to Paris, Wolverton & Hopkins, $2,343; two horse coaches—to be increased to four horse coaches if required. Route 9,595, London to Russellville, Henry Lester and J. C. Fogg, $5,742; four horse coaches. Route 9,615, Stanford to Bryantsville, Irvine & Hawkins, $1,500; four horse coaches. Route 9,617, Stanford to Albany, H. T. Goff, $1,789. Route 9,618, Danville to London, W. M. Smith, $1,399 99. Route 9,619, Danville to Lebanon, Robertson & Thomas, $7,129; four horse coach every other day. Route 9,621, Hamadsburg to Lebanon, Robertson & Thomas, $1,240; two horse coaches. Route 9,631, Lebanon to Glasgow, Robertson & Thomas, $5,950; four horse coaches, six times a week to Greensburg; thence to Glasgow every other day, four horse coaches eight months; residue horse. Route 9,631, Lebanon to Bardstown, J. H. Thomas, $1,190; two horse coaches. Route 9,640, Campbellsville to Columbia, Robertson & Thomas, $1,740; four horse coaches, six times a week. Route 9,652, Bowling Green to Columbus, N. E. Gray, $11,990; four horse coaches. Route 9,679, Hopkinsville to Henderson John D Hardwick, $2,240.

Tennessee.—Route 10,003, Nashville to Russellville; Edward S. Hockersmith, $550; star bid; four-horse coaches. Route 10,004, Nashville to Hopkinsville; Hanford & Slaughter, $2,330; star. Route 10,005, Nashville to Lebanon; Major A. Price, $1,000; four-horse coaches. Route 10,007, Nashville to Huntingdon; Jessler Fogg and Miller & Fogg, $5,943; four-horse coaches. Route 10,008, Nashville to Waynesboro; Carter, Thomas, & Hough, $4,000; two-horse coaches. Route 10,009, Nashville to Tuscumbia; Carter, Thomas, & Hough, $4,000; four-horse coaches. Route 10,034, McMinnville to London; M. A. Price, $4,450; four-horse coaches to Sparta, two-horse stages residue. Route 10,063, Knoxville to Cumberland; Richard J. Tarnagin, $3,500; gap four-horse coaches to Clinton, two-horse hack or coach thence to Jacksborough, residue horse. Route 10,066, Knoxville to Maryville, with extension to Montvale Springs; William Cobburn, $1,200; four-horse coaches. Route 10,0?2, Rutledge to Dandridge; M. Goldman, $1,500; two-horse coaches six times a week. Route 10,102, Bristol to Lenoir; D. C. Dunn, $4,300; once a week to Taylorsville, and extend to four-horse coaches three times a week. Route 10,103, Taylorsville to Abingdon; D C Dunn, $2,500; four-horse coaches three times a week. Route 10,114, Greenville to Asheville; L. Blair, $3,750; four-horse coaches six times a week. Route 10,171, Clarksville to Paris; Alexander A. Bagwell, $1,975. Route 10,177, Camden to Hickman; Shaver & Irvine, $2,770, two-horse hacks. Route 10,180, Huntingdon to Jackson; R. K. Flowers, $2,500; four-horse coaches nine miles, then wagons. Route 10,183, Huntingdon to Brownsville; Joseph Hammersley, $1,745. Route 10,205, Waynesboro to Corinth; Jno. T. Chidester, $4,500; two-horse coaches. Route 10,209, Waynesboro to Jackson; Carter, Thomas, & Hough, $3,000. Route 10,212, Stantonville to Tuscumbia; John T. Chidester, $2,444; star bid. Route 10,213, Bolivar to Raleigh; M. A. Trice, $1,995; star.

☞It seems to be perfectly understood in Indiana and at Washington, that Mr. English was not the inventor of the bill that bears his name. That bill is not too rascally, but it is too ingenious in its rascality, to have originated with him. He has little enough conscience to have got the thing up, but he has too little brain.

☞The Administration says to the people of Kansas, you may vote upon the question of taking the land we offer you, and, if you vote "yes," you will be taken into the Union with the Lecompton constitution. The Administration might with just as much sense and propriety have said, you may vote as to the truth of the Bible, and, if you vote in the affirmative, in you come with the Lecompton instrument.

☞A Democratic editor in Illinois, whom we will not name, received a new impulse the other day. He was shockingly *kicked*. He swears however that he will "still stand erect." We suppose he will stand up because it hurts him to sit down.

DETAILS BY THE MOSES TAYLOR.

From Central America.—We have files of the Panama Star and Herald to the 18th inst. The local news is of no interest, but information had been received at Panama of the ratification by the New Granadian Senate of the Cass-Herreran convention, in relation to the difficulties between that country and the United States.

By the provisions of this convention New Granada recognizes its responsibility to make compensation for damages caused by the riot of April 15, 1856. The amount of these damages to be assessed by two commissioners, one to be appointed by each Government. In case of disagreement an arbitrator to be appointed by the commissioners, or if they cannot agree in the selection, by the Minister of Prussia in the United States. The decision of this commission is to be final, and the Government of New Granada stipulates to set apart for payment of the damages one half of the sums to be received from the Panama Railroad on account of the inter-oceanic mails, and of the dividends from its net receipts, and to provide other means if these be found insufficient. The commissioners are to issue certificates for the awards, to be redeemed within eight years, in equal semi-annual payments, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, the first payment to be made within six months after the closing of the commission.

The convention permits the United States to buy or lease a tract of not more than one hundred acres in one of the islands of the Bay of Panama, for a coal depot, and to erect wharves and landings thereon, the same to be exempt from taxation of all kinds.

The Panama Star and Herald translates a portion of a report of the Attorney General of New Granada submitting the new constitution of the republic to Congress, for its action, in which he says:

"But if it is believed that this proposed reform should not be adopted, it appears necessary to adopt some other course rather than to remain in the situation in which we were placed by the law of June 15, 1857.

"What shall this course be?

"*The incorporation of the States of New Granada into the American Union, under the same conditions as the States that already form that Confederacy.*

"If we do not reorganize ourselves on a solid basis, such an incorporation is for us the means of resolving the difficulties under which we labor.

"This course will be better than to remain in the situation we now are in.

"Let us become a part of the American Union, and the States of New Granada will find themselves in the same condition as are the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and other States of the confederation; enjoying externally the protection the power of that great people can insure us; and preserving our government and the means of bettering our internal condition, without risk from those bandalic incursions with which we are at present threatened."

The steamer Columbus, from San Jose de Gautemala and the intermediate Central American ports, arrived at Panama on the 6th inst. The papers before us, however, contain no news except from Nicaragua. A letter from Granada, dated March 28, says:

Webster is in Managua; he has been here about three months working for Vanderbilt, almost against hope, and with an energy incredible. He has at length succeeded in getting a contract giving the transit to Vanderbilt, signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the President Martinez. But here it rests. The Assembly have not yet ratified the contract, and, without their ratification, the document is worthless. But if White & Co. do not quickly set about opening the road the contract, it is probable, will be given to Vanderbilt, notwithstanding the agreement with other parties. Meantime during all this delay, the country is going to rack and ruin; the little money in the country is going out and none coming in. Commerce is almost completely paralysed, and agriculture exhibits itself but feebly.

The same writer, in a postscript dated March 30, remarks:

The Cass-Yrizzari treaty was ratified, contrary to all expectation, on Saturday, the 28th inst.

I have read the document, embracing about thirty articles, and these are the chief features:

The United States is empowered to open and keep open the transit.

San Juan del Norte and San Juan del Sud to be free ports; Americans to be allowed to live in the country, marry, and hold real estate, without taking the oath of allegiance to the State of Nicaragua.

American merchants to be allowed to introduce their goods at the same rates as those which native merchants pay.

The United States to be allowed to place troops on the transit, when it (the United States) shall deem it necessary, for the security of the same.

The ship canal or railroad to be considered under American protection.

Colonizers who buy land and settle in the country, and take allegiance to the same, to be protected by the United States, if Nicaragua fails to do so.

The United States to be allowed to disembark forces, &c, for the maintenance of a naval station.

All Americans taking the oath of allegiance, to become instantly citizens.

The United States to protect the transit (i. e. the state) against all foreign invasion, and to maintain internal quietude.

American citizens, naturalized or otherwise, to have all civil rights in quality with native Nicaraguans.

Vanderbilt's prospects are nearly fallen to the ground. The day of the ratification of the treaty, the Assembly granted an extension of time to November, to the White Stebbins Company.

From the Southern Coast.—From Peru, the latest intelligence is furnished in the annexed extract from the correspondence of the Panama Star and Herald:

CALLAO, March 27, 1858.

The last act of the Castilla and Vivanco revolution was concluded on the days of the 7th and 8th of this month, by one of the most sanguinary battles ever fought in South America, and Castilla is now master of Arequipa. Vivanco, with a few friends, has retired to Bolivia. The loss on both sides was over two thousand killed and the city is filled with wounded.

Next to the excitement caused by the news of the fall of Arequipa, is the arrival of the U. S. frigate Merrimac. She has been crowded with visitors every day since her arrival, and as yet the crowd continues.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—We have San Francisco papers to the 5th inst., half a month later than our previous advices. The news is of but little importance. From the summary of the San Francisco Bulletin prepared for transmission by the steamer, we copy the following:

State.—Since the last steamer sailed with the mails for the East, this State has been visited by a succession of heavy rains, which will be of incalculable benefit to both farmers and miners. This opportune fall of rain secures us, unless in the event of some unusual disaster, good grain crops to the ensuing harvest. It will also enable the miners to prolong their industrious efforts in many localities where a scarcity of water is generally the greatest obstacle to be contended with in searching for gold. On the 17th March there was considerable of a hail storm, followed by a "sharp cold snap," which extended over a wide surface of country and did much injury to the fruit trees, just beginning to bud and blossom. In San Jose and Santa Clara valleys, the damage is thought to have been very severe.

A bill has been introduced in the State Legislature prohibiting the immigration of negroes and mulattoes to this State, and requiring those already here to register their names and obtain a license. The bill has many friends in and out of the Legislature, but it will hardly pass. An effort was made to include the Chinese among the races prohibited, but it was not agreed to in the Assembly. A bill has since been introduced to prohibit Chinese immigration.

The Supreme Court of the State having recently decided that the patent from the United States to John C. Fremont, of the Mariposa lands, does not vest in him the ownership of the precious metals found therein, great rejoicing has been made by the miners of Mariposa. The decision is not final, however. The Federal Supreme Court may make a different ruling.

City.—The fugitive slave case, wherein C. A. Stovall, of Mississippi, seeks to get possession of a negro boy named Archey, has continued to occupy public attention here. It will be recollected that after protracted legal proceedings in the State Courts, the negro was given up to his master by a decree of the Supreme Court. Stovall attempted then to carry off his slave by the steamer of March 5th, but was prevented by a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by Judge Freelon, of the Court of Sessions of San Francisco. The proceedings under the writ were prolonged several days, and terminated by the negro being set at liberty. Before he could leave the court-room, however, he was re-arrested by authority of a process from a United States Commissioner, issued under the Fugitive Slave act.

Martin Gallagher, one of the vigilance committee expatriated, has recently returned to this city from the Sandwich Islands, and has begun an action against the captain and owners of the bark Yankee, which carried him away, for $25,000 damages, which he alleges he suffered by his banishment.

Considerable excitement was occasioned in this city on the afternoon of the 23d of March, by the news of the disappearance of R. Kellersburger, the Swiss Consul, and member of the heretofore respectable firm of Rutte & Co. Kellersburger was regarded as a wealthy man, and had a large credit; and it is said that he borrowed a considerable amount of money, which he has lost in speculating in real estate. What has become of him is not yet known with certainty. A number of attachments were levied upon the house of Rutte & Co., as soon as the news of his flight leaked out, and the concern closed up.

The brig Cornelia, a regular trader between San Francisco and Mazatlan, with a cargo of salt, lumber, and $20,000 in silver dollars, had been abandoned at sea. The Captain, Bennett, and crew took to the boats and arrived at San Diego, where they reported that they had abandoned the ship in consequence of a leak, which had gained on them in spite of all exertions. It turned out, however, on investigation, that the Captain had himself scuttled the ship and had taken away the treasure and buried it on the shore. Upon being arrested he confessed to the crime.

A shock of an earthquake was felt in this city about a quarter past eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of 2d April. Brick buildings were shaken and the inmates frightened a little, but no serious damage was done.

During the month of March, out of a population of eighty thousand in the city and county of San Francisco, the deaths were 98. In February the deaths were 94.

The news brought by the steamer John L. Stephens that the opposition line of steamers had been stopped, created no little excitement in town. There were about fifteen hundred miners here awaiting a passage, who, on hearing the news, held an indignation meeting on Portsmouth square, and voted to proceed to San Pedro, whence they intended to start overland to Texas. The steamer Senator sailed on the 3d instant, with a number of the adventurers on board, all of whom refused to go on the mail line at the raised prices.

Large importations of merino sheep are being made here from Australia. They bring low prices, and thrive remarkably well in this climate.

The great religious revival going on in the Atlantic States is beginning to be felt here. The religious enthusiasm is increasing, and revivals are expected in several of the churches. The attendance at churches has very much increased of late.

From the Sandwich Islands.—By way of San Francisco we have advices from Honolulu to the 13th of March. The news is not important.

Some Sisters of Charity are on their way from France to establish a school for young ladies in Honolulu.

A great water spout passed over Waikapu on the 20th of February. The Honolulu Advertiser says:

The heavens gathered blackness, and the clouds were borne to and fro by conflicting winds, and a water spout was formed and carried to the summit of the mountains between Waikapu and Ukumeha me and then discharged. The torrent rolled down on each side, bearing all before it; the branch of the water spout that came down to Waikapu uprooted huge trees and strewed them out over the plain, dug up and removed large fields of kalo, and carried away considerable portions of arable land, leaving deep fissures and piles of stone instead. Many families who before the catastrophe sent food to market were left destitute. The water came down in a body like a mighty wall fifteen or twenty feet high, with such majesty that it would not follow the windings of the brook, but rushed over whatever lay in its way, cutting its own path. Several cattle and horses were caught in its track and drowned. Several dwelling houses were destroyed, and greater damage was done at Ukumehame than at Waikapu.

We learn from Lahaina on Monday last, that three whales were killed in sight of the town, cow, calf, and bull. Two were killed by natives and one by Captain King, of the American whaleship Sharon. The natives belong to the whaling-station of Mr. Kaikainahaole, close to Lahaina, and we learn that, in his temporary absence at Honolulu, his wife had taken charge of the business and went in the boat herself superintending the capture and the saving of the whales. Talk of native indolence hereafter! We learn, also, that the ship Dover had fastened to two whales in Hilo bay, and got one.

Polynesian, March 6.

XXXVTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Friday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

Senate.—Mr. Doolittle of Wis. offered a resolution that a wagon road be constructed from Fort Benton to the navigable waters of the Columbia river at Walla Walla, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the Kansas bill was resumed.

Mr. Broderick of California said that after the matter had been so ably discussed he would not make a lengthened speech. He was opposed to it, and would vote against the bill reported by the committee of conference for several reasons, the most potent of which is that it prohibits Kansas from coming into the Union as a free State during the continuance of power of the present Administration. That Territory has but 35,000 population now, and if she does not swallow the Lecompton constitution five or six years must elapse before she will have the requisite population to entitle her to representation. The original bill was even less objectionable to him than this conference substitute.

House.—Mr. English of Ind., called for the regular order, being the consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the Kansas bill.

Mr. Clark of N. Y., said that he had intended to give his reasons for voting against the substitute, but a night's sickness had left him physically unable to undertake the task. He would merely now say that he regarded this new scheme as eminently objectionable in form and still more dangerous in substance. He would seek the floor on some future occasion to declare his views upon the subject.

Mr. Bryan of Texas gave the reasons why he had acted with the little squad of Southern members on this subject. After alluding to the remark of Senator Seward that he regarded the battle between freedom and slavery as already fought. He said that he would do nothing to jeopard the union of the South for the protection of the South, which is much needed.

Mr. Shorter, of Ala., said he had, with five or six Southern Democrats, uniformly resisted the previous question. He had wanted time for discussion, in order to arrive at a correct construction of the substitute bill. He now found that the general construction was that it did not refer the Lecompton constitution back to the people of Kansas. If he believed it did he would vote against it, even with the Black Republicans. The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Stephens) had said that the constitution was not to be submitted, and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr English), by his silence had acquiesced in that view. Therefore, he (Shorter) would now cooperate with the friends of the measure and vote for the previous question.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, said that his colleague (Cox), at the commencement of the session took the banner of popular sovereignty in hand and triumphantly defended it, but now, in full view of victory, he beat a retreat.

Mr. Cox wished to say that he thought the amendment which the House had passed the best, but, as this could not become a law, he was willing to take the next best under the circumstances.

Mr. Campbell then asked Mr. Cox whether he understood the bill presented by the committee of conference as submitting the Lecompton constitution to the vote of the people?

Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, objected to Mr. Cox answering the question.

Mr. Cox replied, however, that, although the constitution was not submitted directly, yet in effect the people of Kansas will have the opportunity to say whether they want it. Mr. Campbell wanted an unequivocal answer. He then produced a letter written by Mr. Cox, dated February 6, in which the latter stated that while he had a vote it should never be draggled in the Lecompton mire, and that, so help him God, he never could do otherwise. Yes, remarked Mr. Campbell, my colleague said he would vote for no proposition which would not submit the constitution to the vote of the people.

Mr. Cox said he still endorsed that letter.

Mr. Campbell referred to the fact that about 20 anti-Lecompton Democrats were pledged on a high point of personal honor to stand to the end by the Montgomery-Crittenden amendment in company with the Republicans.

Mr. Groesbeck of Ohio replied that he had made no such pledge and had no such understanding or consultation.

Mr Campbell replied that he didn't make the assertion with reference to that gentleman, and asked Mr. Groesbeck whether he understood this bill as submitting the constitution.

Mr. Groesbeck said that in effect it did.

Mr. O. Jones of Pa. remarked that he had never given a pledge to Mr. Campbell or anybody else that he would stand by the Montgomery amendment or any other measure.

Mr. Campbell asked whether he did not meet with what were known as the anti-Lecompton Democrats, and whether or not a committee was appointed with power to represent and speak for them to another body.

Mr. Jones replied that he met on one or two occasions with certain Democrats, but no committee of that kind was appointed or authorised to pledge his vote on any subject.

Mr. Campbell then asked him whether the bill submitted the constitution to the vote of the people.

Mr. Jones replied that he was willing to let the people construe that for themselves. [Laughter.]

Friday's Proceedings—Concluded.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

Senate.—Mr. Toombs, from the committee on the deficiency bill, reported that the two houses were unable to come to an agreement.

Mr. Hunter gave notice that he would again move that the Senate recede.

Mr. Houston moved to take up his resolution on the Mexican Protectorate. He made some verbal alterations and asked that it be referred.

On motion of Mr. Mason it was laid on the table.

House.—Mr. Bonham moved the previous question.

Mr. Grow moved, but the House refused to order, a call of the House.

Mr. Haskins obtained consent to make a few remarks. He said that Mr. Cox at a certain time was not only opposed to this Lecompton constitution, but on Monday last, late in the afternoon, came to his desk and read a letter which he had written to the Ohio Statesman, denouncing the report of the committee of conference as the most infamous that could be made, and denouncing the chairman for having made such a report.

Cox, earnestly—That is not true.

Mr. Haskins—I can prove it by the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Harris.

Mr. Cox—I can furnish the letter. [Cries of "order." The Speaker requested gentlemen to take their seats.]

The Speaker reminded Mr. Haskins that his remarks were assuming a personal character. He could give reasons for or against the bill, but not use personalities.

Mr. Haskins said he was simply giving facts in connection with the Lecompton fraud, and could prove what he had stated. Twenty-three Democrats had started out against the Senate bill and only twelve were left—an equal number with the Apostles. The gentleman from Ohio had seen new light, and he asked him to give it to the country.

Mr. Cox replied that he had stated yesterday that his first impression was against the conference report, and he now repeated that it did not entirely meet his views. In his letter to the Ohio Statesman he gave his opinion and objections. At that time his impressions were against the report, because he thought it discriminated against free, and in favor of slave States, but he had conversed with Gov. Walker, and on learning from him that Kansas will next fall have sufficient population under the federal ratio for a member of Congress, he took the report as the best he could get. The gentleman from New York should not insinuate that he was a Judas. That gentleman knew full well that no one from the administration nor any other source dared approach him on the subject. [Laughter on the Republican side of the House.] He had acted with an honest mind and pure heart, for himself. Any man who insinuated to the contrary was not worthy of a place on this floor, nor would he be, if he had betrayed confidence and proved recreant to all he had heretofore said or done. He appealed to heaven for the rectitude of his intentions. The constitution was practically, though not in form submitted to the people of Kansas and they would have a chance to kill it. He asked Haskin whether there had been falsehood or recreancy on his part.

Mr. Haskin—I leave the country to judge.

Mr. Cox [with earnest and excited gesticulations]—made a reply which was lost in the greatest possible confusion.

The Speaker loudly rapped and said he would prohibit any language approaching personalities.

The demand for the previous question was seconded.

The Speaker repeatedly rapped and called to order.

During the roll call the House was unusually quiet.

The result adopting the Kansas report was, yeas 112, nays 103. [Applause accompanied by hisses.]

Mr. English moved to reconsider the vote by which the report was agreed to, and to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, demanded the yeas and nays.

The motion was agreed to. Yeas 113, nays 100.

Mr. Stanton offered a resolution authorizing any two members of the committee to investigate the affairs.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the concurrence of that body with the report of the Committee of Conference on the Kansas bill.

Mr. Clark, of N. Y., made a statement in behalf of Mr. Haskin and Mr Cox saying that the former withdrew any imputation on the personal integrity of Cox, who cheerfully accepted Mr. Haskin's explanation.

The House adjourned till Monday.

Friday's Proceedings—Continued.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

Senate.—Mr. Seward took the floor. He said: The Kansas bill has gone into conference and comes out an artifice, a trick of legislative legerdemain. Both ends of the capitol are engaged to-day in attempting to take the pieces and put together this legislative puzzle. He had little talent and no taste for this sort of legislation. He illustrated his position by reference to a perpetual motion machine and automaton chess players, which, like the conference project, were gotten up for the purpose of not being explained by one side to the other. He objected to the conference bill because it presented a false issue to the people. The true question at issue is the submission of the constitution directly to the people. The question of public lands has nothing to do with that, inasmuch as lands are the dowry of all new States. The land question does not occupy one line of the eighteen hundred quarto pages of the Kansas debate. It is therefore a *feigned issue.* Besides the question of numbers is equally new, dating only from the action of the Conference Committee's opinion that Kansas has enough population for a slave State, and just half enough for a free State.

Mr. Seward then referred severely to Mr. Pugh, saying that be (Seward) in '56 stood for the admission of Kansas as a free State. He stands there now. He cared not for numbers, if she had ten hundred or ten hundred thousand, or if she even reached the population of China, he would not aid by one vote her admission as a slave State. As to his estimate formerly made of her growing populousness, he predicted it on the fact of her being a free State. He never promised rapid progress for her as a slave State; was not so young when he first saw, in the play of Othello, the gentle daughter of the Senator of Venice married to the Moore, in the first act, not to know that discord would follow—in the second death and desolation. Further, he objected to the bill because it bears equivocation on its face. It purports to be submission of her dowry, but it submits Lecompton. It is so regarded by Democratic presses. He read from Cox's (of Ohio) speech, that the sense of the people was to be taken on Lecompton, although it was not directly submitted. It was like voting by black and white balls in the Masonic lodges, without saying anything about the candidate who is waiting. Thus, indirectness and equivocation are on the bill, and *double entendres* in legislation are an immortality. However, if you make a slave barrier across this latitude of 46 deg., you interpose a barrier to progress more insurmountable than the Rocky Mountains or Sierra Nevada. It amuses him when he hears patriotic men talk of removing the Capital. If you confine slavery within its legitimate limits, the Capital of this Nation may remain where it is, and the empire may grasp the pole and the equator. But no such destiny awaits you if you separate it by a slave barrier, the Atlantic free from the Pacific free States. Further, this bill is nothing but Lecompton and Lecompton.

What thinks the Senator from Pennsylvania, representing the first free State? the Senator from Rhode Island of Roger Williams's memory; the Senator from Iowa; the Senator from California; whose State was saved from slavery by efforts other than his own. The Senators from the State of Indiana have another question to settle with their people at home. What answer will they give to this proposal which leaves only the semblance and not the choice of liberty.

Addressing himself next to the election board, he said the ghosts on the Styx are not more thick and cloudy than are the spirits of departed Governors of Kansas who attempted to give correct returns. He had no confidence in the President as an element of this board. He has had the experience that some would cry shame. He neither dispara-

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1858.

TOBACCO.—The receipts of this article are still very heavy:

	Last month.	Since Nov. 1.
Pickett	1,934	4,305
Ninth Street	1,367	2,791
Todd	788	1,580
Totals	4,089	8,676

We take the following items from the sales books for a few days past, at Messrs Spratt, Harper, & Co.'s Warehouse (the Pickett): $8 80, $11 25, $8 70, $8 25, $8, $8 45, $11 75, $8 35, $8 35, $8 50, $11 15, $8 50, $8 80, $9, and $9 50. The first three hhds belonged to Mr. Dudley Hambleton, of Cloverport, the next three to Mr. John Barbee, of Taylor, the next two to Messrs. J. H. Bridgewater & Son, of Adair, the next two to Mr. J. C Pell, of Lewisport, the next one to Messrs. Altshiller & Poynter, of Hart, the next two to Mr. C. P. Edmunds, of Barren, the next one to Mr. B. Stevens, of Ohio county, and the last one to Mr. S. P. Ranney, of the same county. Such lively prices in the very face of the heavy receipts are not very encouraging to those croakers who are always predicting a *tumble* in the article. From the above figures it will be seen that those clever fellows, Spratt, Harper, & Co, sold in the month of April nineteen hundred and thirty-four hhds. This feat has nevee been approached by any other warehouse in the United States, with the exception of the great Shuckoe warehouse, at Richmond, Va.

All our friends who feel an interest in the "weed" must not forget that the great exhibition of tobacco comes off at the "Old Pickett" on the third Wednesday in this month. Several premium hhds have already arrived, and we were pleased to obsevre the other day in the show window of Messrs. Kitts & Co., jewelers, on Main street, four splendid silver pitchers and eight goblets, made in New York to fill an order given by Messrs. Spratt, Harper, & Co. expressly for this exhibition. One pitcher and two goblets will be awarded to each premium. They are truly magnificent, and do credit to the good taste and munificence of all concerned.

NEW AND ELEGANT DRY GOODS are now daily being received at the house of Martin & Penton, 96 Fourth street, west side, between Market and Jefferson, two doors from Market, and among the arrivals will be found a complete assortment of rich Organdies, Berages, Jaconets, Mantles, Mitts, Mourning Goods of every known kind, Parasols, Sun Shades, &c.; in fact, all the wants of a lady or family can be supplied by this house, and at the most reasonable prices. We can cheerfully recommend it to strangers and others. may5 w2*

STATE SOCIETY TOBACCO PREMIUMS.—On the 19th of this month the premiums offered by the State Agricultural Society for the four best descriptions of leaf tobacco will be decided at the Pickett Warehouse, in this city. Messrs. Spratt & Harper will make no charge for the storage of tobacco. Entries can be made with Mr. W. E. Milton, the Secretary of the Society in this city.

Dr. John Bull's "Pectoral of Wild Cherry" is rapidly advancing in the estimation of the public. It is no empirical nostrum; its *component principles* are made known to the *entire medical faculty*. It is prepared accurately from a receipt of an experienced and talented physician, and has proved itself to be the greatest remedy for all diseases of the lungs ever discovered; and wherever it has been introduced it has made cures which are perfectly astonishing. It is bound to supersede every other cough medicine before the public. Testimonials are daily being sent in to the proprietor of cures effected even after physicians had abandoned every hope. A *single trial* will convince the most incredulous of its efficacy in curing that class of diseases for which it is designed. Why is it that so many die every year of consumption, or some other disease of the lungs? Because they neglect its sure forerunner, a "*simple cold*," which might be easily cured by the prompt use of a single bottle of Dr. John Bull's "Compound Pectoral of Wild Cherry." We say, therefore, try it, by all means. If this does not cure you nothing can.

Sold by druggists and merchants everywhere. John Bull & Co.'s principal offices—Louisville, Ky. and corner of Nassau and Ann streets, New York.

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SCRATCHES IN HORSES — A CERTAIN CURE.—Over five hundred farmers in the State of Kentucky have tried Porter's Oriental Life Liniment for the cure of scratches or mud fever in their horses' feet. The Liniment has effected a perfect cure in any case where it was used according to directions. If your horses have the scratches use the most certain, safe, and reliable remedy known as the Oriental Life Liniment, which can be had of every druggist and country store keeper, at twenty-five cents, fifty cents, and one dollar per bottle, according to size. f9 d&w

DR. URBAN'S INEBRIATE'S HOPE—*or Cure for Intemperance, Delirium Tremens, and Neuralgia*—approved by the medical faculty. One package will cure an ordinary case. Two packages will cure the most inveterate drunkard of all desire for alcoholic drinks. $1 50 enclosed by mail to RAYMOND & PATTEN, 74 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky., will insure the return by mail of one package—four packages for $5—postage free.

nov5 d2aw&w6m

A WONDERFUL REMEDY.—Mr. B. D. Woods, late Justice of the Peace, East Birmingham, Pa., says: "I have been afflicted with a disease of the stomach, palpitation of the heart, and nervous headache for nearly fifteen years, and have spent some hundreds of dollars in order to effect a cure, but to no purpose. After having used three bottles of your Holland Bitters, I feel myself entirely restored. I can eat and sleep well, and attend to my business with pleasure, and would therefore recommend it to all those who are similarly afflicted."

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WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—This wonderful preparation is having an extensive sale in all parts of the Union. It is one of the few patent medicines which are now sold over the country that are really what their inventors claim for them. Wherever it has had a fair trial the result has been precisely as Wood predicts. It has never failed to turn the white hair back to the natural color where the directions have been strictly followed, and in numerous cases it has restored the hair upon heads that had been bald for years. It is not pretended that it will make the hair grow in every case, but where it fails there is certainty no remedy. The restoration of the hair has been effected in so many instances where the case seemed utterly hopeless that it is certainly worth while for all who have lost their hair to try the experiment of using a bottle or two of Wood's Restorative.—*Moline Workman.*

Sold by all respectable druggists.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1858.

Day of month.	Morning.	2 o'clock P. M.	Evening.	Mean temperature.	Barometer.	Rain-gauge.	Course of wind.	Remarks.
1	49	51	52	51	29.49		n. n. e.	Cloudy.
2	42	66	58	55	29.48	.22	n. n. e.	Variable.
3	37	78	66	60	29.37		e.	Clear.
4	53	69	59	60	29.26		w. n. w.	Do.
5	41	67	58	55	29.45		w.	Variable.
6	34	57	50	47	29.65		n. n. w.	Do.
7	44	47	47	46	29.68	.14	e. n. e.	Cloudy.
8	60	72	57	63	29.19	.38	s.	Do.
9	56	78	64	66	29.25		w.	Clear.
10	52	77	74	68	29.41	.12	s. e.	Variable.
11	68	62	61	64	29.24	1.81	e. n. e.	Cloudy.
12	53	63	50	55	28.94	.36	s. w.	Variable.
13	44	55	43	47	28.93	.12	s. w.	Cloudy.
14	39	55	51	48	29.08	.16	s. w.	Do.
15	43	72	65	60	29.36		w. s. w.	Variable.
16	45	64	55	55	29.45	.28	s. s. e.	Cloudy.
17	48	53	51	51	29.46	.73	w.	Do.
18	53	78	66	66	29.39	.62	s.	Do.
19	54	77	66	66	29.45		s. s. w.	Do.
20	58	64	61	61	29.24	.78	w. n. w.	Do.
21	50	66	61	59	29.38	.10	w.	Variable.
22	48	78	70	65	29.31		s. w.	Clear.
23	39	51	46	45	29.55	.38	w.	Variable.
24	37	55	48	47	29.60	.14	w.	Do.
25	35	56	46	46	29.59		n.	Do.
26	39	51	44	45	29.46		n. n. e.	Do.
27	26	57	49	44	29.75		w.	Do.
28	35	70	61	56	29.69		s.	Do.
29	51	81	72	68	29.48		w. s. w.	Clear.
30	64	84	73	74	29.37		s. w.	
				56.76		6.34		

COMMERCIAL

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

LOUISVILLE, May 4.

REMARKS.—Great stagnation has prevailed in all business departments, except tobacco. There has been rather more doing in bagging, but very little in rope. Flour has been as inactive as ever. The receipts of wheat have been very light. Corn and oats remain unchanged. The grocery market has been without animation. But the greatest falling off has occurred in provisions. The sales in barreled pork have been entirely of a retail character, for which former prices have been realized, although throughout the week great depression has prevailed at Cincinnati and all the seaport markets, and quotations can only be regarded as nominal. The speculative feeling in lard continued in the early part of the week, but within the last two days it has also been dull. Tobacco has improved, some grades 25c and others more. The sales have again been large, amounting to nearly 1,100 hhds. Star candles have advanced 1c. Freights have undergone no change.

The money market has also been very dull, but as this day is one of the heaviest in the year for the payments in bank, there has been some stringency. Exchanges are very dull.

The weather in the early part of she week was quite cool, and on the morning of the 27th white frost occurred. Th's was followed by several days of very warm weather. For the last two days it has been cloudy, and yesterday evening it was raining very hard.

The river is falling; but from the rain yesterday, which continued to fall up to a late hour last night, we confidently anticipate a further rise.

Our quotations embrace only the wholesale prices unless otherwise specified.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—There has been some business done in bagging. The total sales reported during the week have been nearly 1,400 pieces and 200 half pieces. Prices have ranged from 12 to 13c. The principal sale was 800 pieces at the inside figure. Hunt's power-loom realizes the highest prices. In bale rope the sales have been light, footing up only about 400 coils. Hand-rope has ranged from 5½ to 6½c, according to quality and quantity—the highest figure for 9-strand, and 7 to 7½c for machine—the outside price for Hunt's. The stocks on the 1st instant were as follows: Bagging, 9,976 pieces and 2,614 half pieces, Rope, 5,673 coils.

A Calcutta circular of the latest date says of gunny cloth:

Shippers of the little cloth now going forward have been obliged to pay advanced prices—as high as 3s 12d reported as paid. After the three ships loading are off we do not know of any others soon to succeed; so that very little cloth beyond what has already arrived by the time this comes to hand, can be sent forward in season for this yeer's crop of cotton.

COTTON.—There is nothing whatever doing in cotton. We have mail advices from Liverpool to the 17th and telegraphic advices to the 21st ult. The former notice a decline and the latter an advance, caused by advices from this side. The overflow of the rivers will affect the next crop, but it is thought not to any serious extent.

COTTON YARNS, SHEETINGS, &c.—Cotton yarns we quote 8@8½, 9@9½, and 10@10½c in lots. Cannelton and Pittsburg sheetings we quote at 8½c. Cannellton batting 14 cents.

CORDAGE, &c.—Manilla cordage we quote at 12½@13c. Hemp twine we quote at 12½@13c.

CHEESE.—Sales of Western Reserve in lots from store at [illegible]

...

mand and a fair business has been done at steady prices.—The sales embrace Demerara at 37s to 43s 6d for Muscovado and 44s to 45s for Grainy and Brazils at 22s to 28s for Pernams, and 23-6d@24s6d for Ceara. In London there has been no improvement, and the market has only remained steady, including Havana sugar at 42s to 45s6d for mid to fine yellow, and 32s6d to 45s for brown to fine yellow, washed.

TOBACCO.—The market has remained firm, with a retail business by the trade and for Ireland, in addition to the sale of some 60 hhds Virginia and Kentucky leaf for export to Africa, and 20 hhds same to Guernsey.

BREADSTUFFS.—The import of foreign has been small, and the deliveries by farmers continue to fall off (having been 72,174 qrs. of wheat on the 10th inst.) whilst there is an increasing demand for Ireland, and a fair consumptive trade; and yet prices, except in the provincials towns give no evidence of improvement. For Western Canal and other low grades of flour there has continued a fair demand, partly speculative; but for the better descriptions of American the idquiry has been occasional, and the market decidedly irregular, in some instances showing a decline of fully 1s ₩ barrel. Wheat, owing to the scarcity of useful descriptions has been in fair demand and preserved a steady value, with an occasional advance of 1 to 2d ₩ 70 lbs on the prices current this day week. The demand for Indian corn increases mainly for Ireland, and the market, without having actually become dearer, shows a gradually hardening tendency. At to-day's market there was a small attendance and a slow trade in wheat and flour, the prices of which were nominally unchanged, although to effect sales of either to any extent it would have been necessary to submit to lower prices, say a decline of 1d to 2d ₩ 70 ₩ on wheat and of 6d to 1s on the better classes of flour. Indian corn was also dull, there being a "stand off" between buyers and sellers at 33s for white and 33s@33s6d for mixed. We quote: flour 21s@22s3d for Western Canal, 23s6d@24s6d for New York and Ohio, and 25s@26s for New Orleans brands. Wheat 6s@6s3d for spring, 6s3d@6s9d for red, and 7s@7s6d for white wheat.

Provisions have been active, particularly among speculators, who seem to have advanced beyond the views of the trade, and to have operated freely at prices which are resisted by consumers, except in the merest retail way. Consumption is still checked by home supplies, although it is said that they are steadily diminishing. The sales embrace near 2,000 bxs bacon at 43s6d@44s for Cumberland and long rib in, 45s6d@46s for long clear, and 46s for short rib in to 48s for short clear. Some 1,800 bbls P. M. pork have been taken, almost exclusively by speculators, at 70s6d@72s6d. In lard the business has improved, the closing prices being 54s@55s, either on the spot or to arrive.

TALLOW.—The speculative movements noticed last week have led to more business, and the continuance of full prices. We quote—Petersburg, Y. C., at 55s6d@56s. In London there has been an increase of deliveries, and the market closed at 56s for April, and 54s9d@55s for April and June.

OXLEY'S MONTHLY TOBACCO CIRCULARS.

₩ Canada. LONDON, April 6.

The general position of the tobacco market has undergone no change since our last circular, dated March 3d, at which time we reported a month's business upon a larger scale than for some months previously. The home trade having then bought pretty freely, had no motive for resuming operations, and a dull month following is only what we anticipated, in the absence of demand from other sources.

The sales of the month did not exceed altogether some 450 hhds, and of these, Marylands formed a large proportion, the selections of Western strips being confined to the choice qualities of old import, while Virginias were almost entirely neglected.

From all appearances we may anticipate a continuance of the present state of calm, as our manufacturers, who are at all times deterred by high prices from holding stocks much beyond their immediate wants, will be reluctant to purchase extensively previous to the importation of new supplies, which are represented as likely to afford a better assortment of quality than has been seen in the market for some time.

We resume last month's quotations without alteration:

	Va.	Western.	Md.	Negrohead.
Stock April 1, 1858	1,922	5,401	1,113	2,346
Stock same time 1857	2,445	6,960	1,165	2,911

Western leaf, ordinary, exports	5 @ 6d
Do do middling to good	6 @ 7
Do do factory dried	7½ @ 8½
Do do fine colory, selected hhds	9 @10
Stemmed, short common and frosted	9½@—
Do middling	10 @11
Do good parcels, last import	10½@11½
Do do do, old import	11 @12½
Do fine selections	12 @13

LIVERPOOL, April 7.

We have to report a fair amount of business in the Liverpool tobacco market during the past month, induced by the necessity for renewed supplies in the ordinary channels of consumption, which were becoming bare of stock. The total sales are computed at about 1,050 hhds.

There was a good demand for Ireland which took nearly 450 hhds of the above quantity, consisting chiefly of Virginia leaf and stemmed, with a small addition of Western growth. The home manufacturers bought with rather more spirit, to the extent of nearly 500 hhds, of which 80 were Marylands and 300 Western stemmed, the rest Virginias and Western leaf. About 100 hhds good rich Virginia leaf were taken at full prices for exportation to the coast of Africa.

The market having been well supported throughout the month, without any positive indications of change, we resume our last quotations. Out stock, however, includes a considerable proportion of tobacco that there is at present no market for, such as common Western leaf, and portions of last year's Western strips, to which the manufacturers appear to have strong objections, as compared with those a year older.

Stock on April 1, 1858.		1857.	1856.
Virginia leaf	1,142	1,941	1,416
Do. stemmed	882	1,753	993
Western leaf	1,261	1,670	300
Do. stemmed	2,853	3,317	4,288
Maryland	1,193	1,881	763
Total	7,331	10,561	7,760

Western leaf, ordinary	nominal.
Leaf, good and fine exports	8 @ 8½
Leaf, dry'd, fine colory	9 @11
Stemmed, common	9½@10
Do. middling	11 @11½
Do. fine selections, old	12 @12½
Marylands, middling to dry leaf	7 @ 8
Do. colory and fine	9 @ 8½
Greek and Turkey	6 @10

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MEDICAL SCIENCE.

The history of "Hoofland's German Bitters," the most remarkable Medicine of the day, and the many cures that have been performed with it in cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, places it among the most astonishing discoveries that has taken place in the medical world. The diseases to which these Bitters are applicable are so universal that there are but few of our friends who may not test their virtues in their own families or circle of acquaintances, and prove to their own satisfaction that there is at least one remedy among the many advertised medicines deserving the public commendation. It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a prejudice exists against what are called Patent Medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as Hoofland's German Bitters? Physicians prescribe it, why should you discard it? Judges usually considered men of talent have and do use it in their own families. Why should you reject it? Clergymen, and those the most eminent, take it; why should not you? Let not your prejudice usurp your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health; if you are sick and require a medicine try these Bitters.

These Bitters are prepared and sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.

SUTCLIFF & HUGHES,
Agents, wholesale and retail,
may3 d12&w2 Louisville, Ky.

SAVE YOUR HORSES.—"We take great pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men have used it for severe Burns, Bruises, Sores, Stiff Joints, and Rheumatic Pains, and all say it acts like magic. We use no other liniment.

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for American, Harnden & Wells, and Fargo & Co.'s Express."

Gentlemen: "I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt, and was useless for over one year; I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mustang Liniment. It has perfectly cured him, and I can now take the above price for him.

Respectfully yours, JAMES DORRANCE."

Every Planter, Teamster, and Family should have this invaluable article. Sold by all respectable dealers everywhere. Beware of any other "Bragg's Liniment." It is a base imitation.

may5 w1m BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, N. Y.

It seems that Rheumatism, Deafness, Neuralgia, Swollen and Stiff Joints, and other complaints to which mankind are all subject, have lost their terrors. Prof. De Grath's Electric Oil will relieve any case in a short space of time and at a small expense. It can be had of the agents here. See advertisement in another column.

feb 18 d2aw&weow1y

$100 Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 18th of April, a copper colored boy, named SUMNER, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, with very long straight black hair, face a little spotted and marked with measles, is a good looking boy, about 21 years of age, having a down look, very slow spoken, and using but few words in conversation. I will give $100 for his apprehension so that I get him if taken out of this State. I am of the opinion that he is trying to make his escape to a free State. I will give $50 if taken in Tennessee so that I get him.

W. B. CAMPBELL.
may1 d3&w6* Near Lebanon, Tennessee.

Wanted,

BY a lady, a situation as Teacher in a Private Family to teach French, the rudiments of Music, and the elementary branches of an English education, or the French department in a large school. The latter would be preferred. Direct to Miss A. GERARD, at Mrs. Niven's on Market street, between Seventh and Eighth.

may1 d3&w1

NOTICE.

WE have this day associated WM. J. LEWERS with us and will continue the TOBACCO WAREHOUSE business at the "Pickett" under the style of SPRATT, HARPER, & CO.

Thr business of the late firm, which is dissolved by mutual consent, will be closed by either of us.

SPRATT & HARPER.

Louisville, May 1, 1858—d4&w2

Notice to all whom it may concern.

THIS is to notify the public that my wife, Joanna Gaar, has abandoned me without sufficient cause, and I hereby notify all merchants and others not to sell her any goods or merchandise or other thing on my credit, and all persons are notified not to harbor my said wife Joanna Gaar, and they are further notified not to deal with her on my credit, as I do not intend to pay any debt she may contract hereafter unless she returns to me.

April 28, 1858—d1m&w4* A. L. GAAR.

SEEDS.

WHITE and Yellow Corn for Seed;
Peabody's Prolific Corn;
Hungarian Glass Seed (sow any time in May);
White and Black Oats;
At the Reaper and Seed Warehouse, Sixth st., Louisville.
apr27 distf&w4 H. B. HOWARD.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!!!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP.

WE are now offering to the public a fine assortment of Carriages, such as Coaches, Bretts, Rockaways, side-seat, top, and open Buggies, &c., at prices corresponding with the times. BURR, HAIGHT, & WHEELER,
Ferguson's new building, Main st., opposite Galt House.
apr1 dis6m&weow6m

JEFFREY'S PATENT DOUBLE ACTING SUCTION AND FORCE PUMPS, WITH INDIA RUBBER BALL VALVES, CHEAP, SIMPLE, DURABLE, AND EFFICIENT.—This valuable invention is one of recent origin and is now being introduced in this section for the first time. None who examine it can fail to see at once its great superiority over everything else of the kind heretofore introduced.

It is available for every purpose for which Suction and Force Pumps are usually used, and its powerful forcing capacity renders it particularly valuable as a guard against fire.

On exhibition at the Louisville Hotel, where the subscribers are prepared to sell Pumps or the right to manufacture, vend, and use the same in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, and Missouri. Also on exhibition and for sale at Thos. Williams & Co.'s Plumbing establishment, Market street, between Third and Fourth. All are invited to call and examine the invention. To efficient business men an opportunity is offered to make money such as is seldom met with.

may3 d12&w2* WHEAT & LYNN.

J. D. WARD,
Wholesale Dealer in Saddlery Hardware and Trimmings.

The undersigned has purchased the Wholesale Saddlery Hardware and Trimming establishment of Mr. A. J. Morrisson & Co. The stock embraces all descriptions of ready-made work and everything needed by saddlers and harness makers. He flatters himself that an experience of many years in the business and a wide acquaintance with both the city and country trade enable him to give the fullest satisfaction.

apr30 d&w6m J. D. WARD.

MODES DE PARIS.
SPRING MILLINERY.
106 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

MADAM A. JONES, Importer and Manufacturer of French Millinery. Our stock in the above department is superb, and ladies will find a considerable difference from the prices ordinarily charged for such goods. Having completed arrangements with friends in Europe, we have received direct from Paris, of our own importation, the latest and most elegant styles of Ladies' Dress Hats, fine French Flowers, Ribbons, Feathers, Plumes, Coiffeurs, Bridal Wreaths, Head Dresses, Dress Caps, and Millinery Goods, Materials, &c., &c., which cannot be competed with as to elegance of materials and moderation of prices in this market.

Dress Hats and Bonnets made to order.
Straws bleached and trimmed.
All orders faithfully and promptly filled.
apr2 w5&dj&b MADAM A. JONES, Agent.

Boerhave's Holland Bitters.
Boerhave's Holland Bitters.
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Boerhave's Holland Bitters.
Boerhave's Holland Bitters.
Boerhave's Holland Bitters.
Boerhave's Holland Bitters.
Boerhave's Holland Bitters.

FOR
DYSPEPSIA,
Disease of the Kidneys,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
Weakness of any kind,
FEVER AND AGUE,
And all Affections of the
STOMACH OR LIVER.
TRY THE GREAT REMEDY.

CAUTION.—Guard against purchasing imitations or counterfeits. See on the label of every bottle the name of

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
BENJAMIN PAGE, JR., & CO.,
Pharmaceutists and Chemists,
PITTSBURG, PA.

Sold in Louisville by WILSON & STARBIRD, W. SPRINGER & BRO. (Market street, between Third and Fourth), CARY & TALBOTT (453 Market street, near Fourth) and Druggists generally.
apr2 j&beod&wieow1y

CAUTION!
Read Carefully.

THE GENUINE HIGHLY CONCENTRATED BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS IS PUT UP IN HALF PINT BOTTLES ONLY AND RETAILED AT ONE DOLLAR FOR SINGLE BOTTLES. THE GREAT DEMAND FOR THIS TRULY CELEBRATED MEDICINE HAS INDUCED MANY IMITATIONS WHICH THE PUBLIC SHOULD GUARD AGAINST PURCHASING.

ASK FOR
BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS,
MANUFACTURED BY
BENJAMIN PAGE, JR., & CO.,
Of Pittsburg, Pa.

And see that their name is on the label of every bottle.
BENJAMIN PAGE, JR., & CO.,
Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists,
Pittsburg, Pa.
WILSON & STARBIRD,
apr2 deod&weow1y Wholesale Agents, Louisville.

$601,000!
Shelby College Lottery
OF KENTUCKY.
R. FRANCE & CO., MANAGERS.
EXTRA CLASS 141,
To be Drawn May 22d, 1858.
SIXTEEN DRAWN BALLOTS OUT OF EVERY PACKAGE OF TWENTY-SIX TICKETS!

38,256 Prizes, amounting to	$601,000
Highest Prize	40,000
Lowest Prize	10

Tickets $10; Halves $5; Quarters $2 50.

A Certificate of a package of	26	Wholes costs	$124 00
Do do	26	Halves costs	62 00
Do do	26	Quarters costs	31 00
Do do	26	Eighths costs	15 50

C. HAGAN & CO., Licensed Venders,
may5 w2 opposite Galt House, Louisville, Ky.

$272,000!
HAVANA PLAN.
MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS!
Shelby College Lottery
OF KENTUCKY.
R. FRANCE & CO., Managers.
EVERY OTHER TICKET A PRIZE!
EXTRA CLASS 147,
To be drawn on Sautrday, May 29, 1858.

HIGHEST PRIZE	$31,460
LOWEST PRIZE	8

Tickets $10; Halves $5; Quarters $2 50.

A Certificate of a package of	16	Wholes costs	$96
Do do	16	Halves	48
Do do	16	Quarters	24
Do do	16	Eighths	12

Persons ordering an odd and even number Ticket, one of each, are guaranteed to draw 40 per cent. of their money back.

The Managers' printed official drawings will be sent to all ticket-holders. All orders sent to us will receive prompt attention.

All communications strictly confidential.
C. HAGAN & CO., Licensed Venders,
may5 w3 opposite Galt House, Louisville, Ky.

$800 TO $1200
TO ALL THE UNEMPLOYED,
Especially Book Agents & Canvassers.

THE AUBURN PUBLISHING COMPANY will give immediate employment—and which, without any risk, will pay better than the wages of the Mechanic, the Teacher, or the Clerk—TO 5,000 COMPETENT AGENTS, to obtain subscribers, either in their own vicinity or in any part of the United States or Canada, for GOODRICH'S NEW HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS, AND THE ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ANIMATED NATURE. Those preferred who can earn from $800 to $1200 per year. For Circulars, containing full particulars and a rare business offer, write immediately to

E. G. STORKE, Publishing Agent,
may5 w1* AUBURN, N. Y.

State of Georgia, Elbert County.

IN the Superior Court of said county, March term, 1858, present, his Honor, James Thomas, Judge of said court—

Whereas sundry bills have been filed in this court by legatees under the will of William S. Burch, deceased, against John C. Burch, executor of said will, for payment of their respective legacies, and claiming that the legacy in said will to Sarah Kesee should be paid to the parties entitled thereto, in the event of her death, leaving no child or children.

It is ordered that said Sarah Kesee, or her children, or her or their legal representatives, appear in this court at or before the March term, 1859, to claim said legacy, as in default of said appearance said legacy will then be directed to be paid to the parties now before the court.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published once a month for nine months, the publication to be before the month of March, 1859, in the following newspapers, to-wit: the Constitutionalist, published in Augusta, Georgia; the Union, published in Washington, in the District of Columbia; the Louisville Journal, published in Louisville, Kentucky; and in some newspaper published in Cincinnati, Ohio.

A true extract from the minutes of the Superior Court of Elbert county, Ga., at March term, A. D. 1858. This 17th April, 1858.

may5 w1am9m MOSES E. MILLS, Clerk.

DROPSY CURED,
EVEN THE WORST CASES.

A PHYSICIAN, desirous to retire from a long practice and still to do all the good he can, is anxious to make known this means of cure, and will send, free of charge, the full prescription, with instructions to all afflicted. Address P. O. BOYD, M. D.,
may5 w3* Station B., New York.

NOTICE.

THE KENTUCKY FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY being now fully organized by the election of J. B. O'Bannon, President, William F. Bullock, Vice President, and W. F. Bullock, junior, Secretary, the FARMERS of Jefferson and adjoining counties are requested to meet at the office of W. F. Bullock & Son, 435 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, on Saturday next, May 8, at 11 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
may4 d5&w1 W. F. BULLOCK, jr., Sec'y.

MISS M. J. CHAPPELL

DESIRES to inform her friends and patrons that she is now prepared to execute all orders for Dress Making at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Ladies from the country and adjacent cities would do well to call and examine her fashions and work before going elsewhere. Also, paper patterns cut and fit at the shortest notice. my4 d&wim

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired Gentleman, having been restored to health in a few days after many years of nervous suffering, will send (free) to assist others a copy of the prescription and a supply of the remedy on receiving a stamped envelop bearing the applicant's address. Direct the Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 1-6 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y. apr13 deod2m&w8

GEO. C. BAIN & CO.,
Commission Merchants
AND PRODUCE BROKERS,
Lexington, Kentucky.
DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GRAIN, PRODUCE, GRASS SEEDS, &c.
apr29 d&w3m

CARRIAGES!! CARRIAGES!!!
STONE & WELLS,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS,
No. 609 Main st., one square above the Galt House.

HAVE on hand the largest and best assortment of CARRIAGES in the city, and will receive in the next month large accessions to their stock, to which the attention of the public is invited. mar31 deod&weow

FINE COACHES—The largest stock of Coaches in the city of Louisville, of the latest styles and patterns, at mar31 deod&weow STONE & WELLS'S.

JUST RECEIVED—A magnificent light BRETT, a beautiful Carriage for summer riding.
mar31 deod&weow STONE & WELLS.

ROCKAWAYS—10 fine first class Rockaways, both four and five seat, at
mar31 deod&weow STONE & WELLS'S.

BUGGIES—If you want a fine light Buggy, a first-rate article, go to
mar31 deod6m&weow1y STONE & WELLS'S.

LINDENBERGER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
510 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth,
LOUISVILLE, KY. may3 d&w

LARD OIL—30 bbls No. 1 Lard Oil for sale by may3 d&w LINDENBERGER & CO.

MASS LICORICE—15 cases superior quality Spanish Mass Licorice for sale by may3 d&w LINDENBERGER & CO.

PAINTS—50 cases assorted Paints, dry and in oil, for sale by [may3 d&w] LINDENBERGER & CO.

SUPERCARB. SODA—150 kegs Newcastle Soda for sale by [may3 d&w] LINDENBERGER & CO.

LEMON SIRUP—150 dozen Lemon Sirup, fine quality, for sale by may3 d&w LINDENBERGER & CO.

CIGARS—100,000 Cigars, medium and low price, in bxs of 100 each, for sale by may3 d&w LINDENBERGER & CO.

TANNERS' OIL—50 bbls Tanners' Oil for sale by may3 d&w LINDENBERGER & CO.

QUININE—1,000 ounces Quinine for sale by may3 d&w LINDENBERGER & CO.

STARCH—100 boxes No. 1 Starch for sale by may3 d&w LINDENBERGER & CO

DURKEE, HEATH, & CO.'S
COLUMN.

NEW GOODS

OPENING
OF OUR

SPRING TRADE

DAILY ARRIVALS.

Direct Importations.

OUR PURCHASES IN THIS COUNTRY
Made only from the largest Importers and Manufacturers.

Our SENIOR PARTNER a resident of New York City.

RARE INDUCEMENTS

Offered during the present Season

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF OUR EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS,

CARPETINGS,

Floor Oilcloths,

CURTAIN MATERIALS,

AND

House Furnishings.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

In this department may be found every variety of Plain and Fancy

SILKS,

FLOUNCED ROBES,
BAYADERE ROBES,
ROBES A'QUILLE,
TAFFETA LYONAISE (all colors),
PARIS PLAIDS,
RONNAE'S BLACK,
BISCHOFF'S BLACK,
BONJOUR BLACK, &c.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Is invited to our Department of

Laces,
Embroideries,
White Goods,
Hosiery, &c.,

WHICH WE OFFER AT REAL BARGAIN

PARIS
SPRING DRESS GOODS.

GRENADINE ROBES A'QUILLE,
CHALLIE ROBES A'QUILLE,
BEREGE ROBES A'QUILLE,
MOUSSELINE ROBES A'QUILLE,
ORGANDIE ROBES A'QUILLE,
ORGANDIE MUSLINS and LAWNS,
JACONET MUSLINS and PERCALES,
MODE DE LAINES and CHALLIES &c.

SHAWLS.

STAPLE GOODS.

In every variety and of the very best brands.

LINEN GOODS.

A splendid stock of every description from the largest and best manufactories in Europe.

CARPETS.

English and American manufacture, of the newest and choicest patterns, and at prices as low as can be purchased at the hands of their agents.

DURKEE, HEATH, & CO.,
107
FOURTH STREET
Between Market and Jefferson,
mar10 cowtjel LOUISVILLE KY.

TO CONSUMPTIVE INVALIDS.
DR. FLOWER,

GRADUATE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF New York, Associate of the late Professor and Lecturer to the Hunterian Institute, and Hospital Physician, London, England, has taken rooms at the corner of Green and Center streets (east side of the First Presbyterian Church), Louisville, Ky., where he may be consulted daily for *Consumption, Asthma, Loss of Voice, Bronchitis, Chronic Cough, and Pulmonary Irritation*, also for Dyspepsia and FEMALE COMPLAINTS, Chronic Diseases, and all affections connected with or predisposing to Consumption, till June 10th, 1858.

DR. FLOWER wishes it distinctly understood that, although he considers Consumption a curative disease, and treats it as such, he does not pretend to cure those who have neither lungs nor constitution left. He would also add that he is accustomed to tell those applying their real situation, and none need apply who are unwilling to learn the truth. A *curative* treatment will of course only be undertaken in cases where there seems some chance of remedy. Where there is none, the treatment must be merely palliative.

The *treatment* employed is the *breathing of Medicated Vapors into the Lungs, thus producing an action at the very seat of the disease*, combined with constitutional remedies, which are safe, prompt, and effective. As Dr. F.'s stay is limited, all who intend to consult him should do so at once. For the last six years Dr. F. has devoted his entire time to the treatment of the above diseases.

No charge for consultations, by letter or otherwise, or a pamphlet explanatory of his treatment, and which can be obtained at his room. Office hours from 9 to 5 daily.
a30 deod&w1m

Short Horns, &c.
R. A. ALEXANDER'S
4th Annual Sale of Short-Horn Cattle, &c.,

Will take place on Woodburn Farm, Woodford county, Ky., on the 2d of June next (that being the first Wednesday of that month), when a number of very superior young BULLS and HEIFERS will be sold, also some SOUTH-DOWN SHEEP from imported stock.

Woodburn Farm adjoins the Big Spring Station on the Lexington and Frankfort Railway, being 15 miles from the former and 10 miles from the latter place.

The Bourbon County Cattle Breeders' Association will have their Annual Sale on the following day at Paris, which can be easily reached after the close of the sale at Woodburn in time to attend it. Purchasers will thus have a double opportunity of obtaining stock to suit them.

Catalogues will be ready one month previous to the day of sale, and may be had on application to R. A. ALEXANDER or to S. W. JOHNSON, Spring Station, Woodford co., Ky. apr28 d&w6&d6May28

PUBLIC SALE.
STOCK AND FARMING UTENSILS

Having sold my farm, I will offer, at public sale, on MONDAY NEXT, the 10th day of May, all my fine Stock and Farming Utensils, consisting of 2 young Work Mules; 5 good Work Horses, several of which are good Brood Mares; 2 three-year old Colts; 1 one-year old Colt, by Pilot, jr.; 1 Morgan Brood Mare with Colt (by Silverheels) by her side; a lot of fine Hogs; 12 head of Cattle, principally Milch Cows; 2 fine Bulls; a flock of thorough-bred Southdown Sheep. My Farming Utensils are of the best kind, including a superior Mowing Machine. Also one fine Rockaway Carriage with tounge and shafts, one Open Buggy and Spring Wagon, and two Farm Wagons.

Terms of Sale—All sums of $20 and under, cash; all over $20, 6 months' credit, with approved security, negotiable and payable in Bank of Kentucky.

may4 d6&w1* PHILIP SPEED.

KENTUCKIANS VISITING PHILADELPHIA
CALL ON
JOHN B. McMULLIN,
814 Chestnut street,
IMPORTER AND DEALER TO THE TRADE
IN
Watches, Jewelry, &c.

Our association and reputation in Kentucky are the only guaranty we offer to our friends in the State for the satisfaction required in purchasing.

JOHN B. McMULLIN,
Formerly of Hildeburn & Bros. late of Pratt & Smith.
july 13 deod1y&weow1y

Prof. Chas. de Grath's Electric Oil.
THE FRIEND OF MAN.

THIS is a perfectly innocent, soothing, and gently stimulating medicine.

It was discovered by Prof CHAS. DE GRATH while traveling in South America—lately been brought out by urgent solicitations—and has cured more cases of RHEUMATISM, DEAFNESS, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, Spinal and Bronchial complaints, Tic Doloreux, Headache, Cramps, Croup, Piles, Felons, Sprains and Bruises, Cuts and Wounds, Swelled Glands, Erysipelas, Sore Nipples, Swelled Breast, Womb Disorders, Salt Rheum, Canker in Mouth and Stomach, Palpitation, Eruptions, Caked Breast, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Palsy, Pleurisy, Ulcers, Lock-Jaw, Heart Burn, Tooth and Ear-Ache, Nervousness, Costiveness, Burns, Stiff Joints, Scrofula, Sore Gums of teething infants, &c., than all and every other medicine.

It will be seen this great remedy does not claim to cure everything, but only a CERTAIN CLASS of complaints.

This Oil acts on the system with electricity, is of pure, vegetable preparation, not the slightest danger of applying it outwardly or inwardly, and it at once gives a permanent cure, in most cases from ten to twenty minutes.

The best physiologists of Europe have discovered that all organic derangement in the animal system is the effect of an obstruction of the physico-electro fluid in the organ diseased—a skillful application of this OIL puts in immediate motion the nerve fluid, and the cure is at once accomplished. No bleeding, no vomiting, purging, or blistering is resorted to.

It is an external and internal remedy. It stimulates to action the absorbents and secretions, drives pain of all kinds from the body, and reduces all swellings in an incredibly short time, as all know who have used Prof. Chas. De Grath's "ELECTRIC OIL."

PHILADELPHIA, May 16, 1856.

PROF. DE GRATH: I have been the victim many years of a rheumatic affection, and lost the use of my limbs. I could not raise my hand to my head; in short, I was totally helpless. I applied *your Electric Oil, and before I had used one bottle I was perfectly restored.* You may refer any sufferer to me.

MRS. E. HUTCHINS,
Seventeenth and Thompson streets.

Mrs. Hutchins is well known in Philadelphia, and can be addressed on the subject by any one.

Raymond & Patten, agents, No. 74 Fourth st., opposite National Hotel. *Don't mistake the number.*
feb18 d2aw&weow1y

LOUISVILLE DENTAL DEPOT,
Family Drug and Prescription Store,
Mozart Hall, corner Fourth and Jefferson.
S. F. DAWES, Proprietor.
jan 4 dis&w1amtf

RUPTURE.
MARSH'S NEW PATENT.

The only Truss that will perfect a permanent cure—will cure a large portion of all reducible Hernia (or Rupture), when rightly applied and directions followed. We have the privilege of referring to Professors Valentine Mott and Willard Parker, of New York, and Professors R. D. Mussey, Geo. C. Blackman, J. P. Judkins, Dr. W. H. Mussey, and other surgeons of Cincinnati. We also have the privilege of referring to many persons residing in Cincinnati, as well as in New York, who have been cured by the use of this Truss.

Trusses and Shoulder Braces on hand or made to order.
MARSH & CO., New York.

SHOULDER BRACES.

MARSH'S new style, which are perfectly elastic, giving free action to the muscles, and will not cut under the arms.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.

Which are worn with much comfort, having shape and pressure graduated to suit the case.

A new style of Suspensory Bandage, for treatment of Varicocele, Hydrocele, &c. Instruments for treatment of Bow Legs, Club Feet, Curvature of Spine, and all other physical deformities.

All kinds of Supporters and Trusses on hand and for sale by [a27 eod1m] S. F. DAWES, under Mozart Hall.

Fistula in Ano Cured in Eighteen Days!

I KNOW this is true because it is my own case. I have been for a long time afflicted sorely with this abhorrent disease. The best medical aid had been employed to no useful purpose. I met with Dr. William Price, of this city, and told him my condition. After examination, he told me he could cure me, and I consented to his making a trial and he did so. He has used no knife, no ligature, nor has he used any other agonizing astringent means. In eighteen days I am well. I can be found at my house of business, on Market street, where all who seek further information can see me.

April 14, 1858. JOSEPH YOUSE.

I propose to cure Cancer, Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis in all its aggravated forms, Chronic Sore Eyes, Chronic Diarrhea, and Fistula in Ano. No cure no pay for medicine and attention. I keep the genuine PRICE PILL for sale.

Office Fifth street, between Jefferson and Green.
aug 14 d&wisly

NATIONAL PREMIUM
Reaper and Mower Combined.

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W. S. WOODSIDE,
Master of transportation, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
JOHN M. SHAFF,
nov30 deod&weowtf General Western Agent

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural.

EXPERIMENTS WITH CLOVER, TIMOTHY, AND OTHER SEEDS.—We copy the following from the Country Gentleman:

Desirous of learning by direct trial at what depths clover, timothy, and other seeds would germinate, I made a narrow trench in a favorable situation, three and a half feet long, increasing in depth from the surface at one end to the other end, where it was six inches deep. The bottom was an inclined plane, and was made smooth and even by pressing a straight-edged board forcibly upon it. Thus prepared, the seed was sown thickly in the trench its whole length. In twenty-four days, at an average temperature of 45 deg., the plants appeared at the surface for four inches from the shallowest end towards the deepest part in the trench, and afterwards continued to appear from still deeper portions of the ground for seventeen inches, where it wholly ceased to vegetate. Three months elapsed, and not a leaf showed itself beyond the last point named.

The seeds sprouted alike, and ceased to germinate at the depth of two and a half inches. At three months the plants were nearly a foot high at the shallow extremity of the trench, and diminished in stature as the trench deepened, the lowest being about five or six inches high. The intelligent farmer will of course understand the object and appreciate the experiment.

Rye, wheat, and oats were experimented with in the same way, and the result was the same. Some of the clover and timothy seed was scattered on the surface of the ground at the same time, and left uncovered; in due time it vegetated; its radicles, from one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch long, lay exposed to the sun and rains for some time, and finally found their way into the earth.

G. TROWBRIDGE.

MEADOWS THAT GIVE BUT SCANTY CROPS.—Meadows that yield less than a ton of hay per acre should not be tolerated "at all, at all." Those which yield one and a half or two tons are barely passable; and no farmer of proper ambition or enterprise will be contented until he makes his meadows yield larger crops than the highest just named. Much larger crops are produced, as those who have read the account of Major Dickinson's farm in our volumes of last year, have had an opportunity of knowing; and while he and others are obtaining from their meadows crops of grass which are equal to three and even more tons of hay per acre, how can farmers of any proper spirit of ambition and enterprise rest contented until they have done everything within the limits of their knowledge and power to bring up their grass lands to a somewhat similar condition as to fertility and productiveness? We are well aware and willing to acknowledge that without the means of irrigation and some other favoring circumstances which cannot be commanded by every farmer crops as large as Major Dickinson's cannot be secured; but if the *high aim* of coming as near as possible to his uncommon averages in the production of grass and hay were to be kept constantly before the eye, and if this high aim were "backed up" by diligence in searching for more and more knowledge through observing and experimenting, by good judgment, and by perseverance in efforts to reach this aim, we can see no reason why this uncommonly high rate of productiveness might not be approached gradually from year to year, as the knowledge of *how* to do it, and the *means* of doing it, come by degrees into the possession of those making the attempt.

The foregoing considerations are submitted mainly for the purpose of kindling a desire and a determination to do better than the bulk of farmers seem contented to do, and of awakening an ambition to get up as near as possible to the heights of excellence in agricultural skill and success, which have been reached by the foremost of the farming fraternity.

Taking it for granted that such a determination and such an ambition, have aroused energies which had heretofore been dormant, we propose to make a few suggestions which may assist, not those who have already entered upon a career of improvement in the management of their meadow and pasture lands, but those who have just formed a determination so to do.

1. Our first suggestion to such, and to all who are dissatisfied with the scanty crops which they obtain from their grass, is this: Endeavor to discover the cause or causes of the infertility of which you complain, or which you would remove. There may be too much stagnant water, or the ground may be hard or baked from stock treading and poaching it when wet, or it may be hide-bound, or the grasses may have been injured by being gnawed down too close in autumn or spring, or they may be suffering from want of sufficient nutriment in the soil, much more having been taken from it in the crops than has been returned to it in manurial applications of any kind. You may not be able to determine exactly to which of these or other causes the scantiness of your crops may be owing; but you must get as near as possible to the true cause, for until the causes of an evil, whether it be disease of body or social suffering, or agricultural defect, are ascertained and removed, there can be no right and successful method of cure devised or adopted.

2. The next step, after ascertaining the most probable causes of the infertility which you would cure, is the application of the remedies most appropriate to the particular condition. Thus, if it should appear to be chiefly owing to feeding your meadow too close in autumn and spring—which is a cause of scanty crops more frequently, perhaps, than is commonly supposed—then the treatment to be adopted is very plainly indicated. Let all your stock be kept off your meadow both early and late in the season, and especially let sheep and horses be kept off, for they gnaw closer to the roots than cows and cattle. Again, if the sod is hide-bound, harrowing or dragging will be the appropriate method of treatment. But if want of plantfood is the principle cause, then give a top-dressing of what seems most needed. If you are at a loss to determine what fertilizer would be best, try to get light upon this subject by applying ashes on one plot, bonedust on another, muck or barn-yard manure on a third, and so on. Thus you will find out what it will be best to do next year.—*Country Gentleman.*

MERCY TOWARD ANIMALS IS ECONOMY.—The teamster, who loads his dray or wagon so heavily that the horse or team attached to it cannot draw it but a short distance, without being so exhausted of strength as to be unable to proceed, without stopping to rest or breathe awhile, is an unmerciful and unwise man.

Whoever practices such a mode of loading his team is ignorant of true economy, and is wanting in merciful feelings—is inhuman. It is ever injurious to the beast of burden or draft to overload him; such loads as require the exercise of the full or nearly the whole strength of the animals to move them forward, strain their nerves and sinews and stifle them. The over-driven or overworked horse is injured in his strength and speed. It is uneconomical to manage and use a horse in such a manner as to impair his usefulness and value. It is most unwise to lessen by our usage, more than necessary, the market value of our working animals, to shorten their lives or their periods of serviceableness. It is great folly to so use a horse, that would with kind and wise management be serviceable for ten years, as to curtail that term of usefulness to six years.

The motto that "time is money" is true indeed. By over-driving or over-loading we impair the speed of the carriage and dray horse. We lose time in their lessened speed and activity afterwards. We occasionally see drays, sleds, and wagons so heavily loaded for the horses or teams attached that they cannot be moved but a few yards or rods without so fatiguing the animal as to require rest, and may be, with difficulty the load is started after such pauses or stoppings. The horses are much injured by straining to haul such loads, and much time is lost by such mode of draggage. It would be more expeditious and economical to go oftener with lighter loads. It is better to go twice, in transporting flour, than put on one barrel too many for a load. It is an injury to the harnesses and carriages when the load is too heavy for the team. A sled is much racked by the swinging to and off of the team in endeavoring to start. Heavy loads rack and strain the carriage ever. It is ungentlemanly to so load a team that its movements pain and shock the sensibilities of street passengers. The act of overloading is accursed.—*New England Farmer.*

HOW DRIVING AFFECTS THE MEAT OF NEAT CATTLE.—There is some excuse for the Western grazier's preference for the Durhams, as they formerly drove them over the mountains. The fat of all cattle is the first to run off, the fine particles mixed through the flesh the first, the kidney being coated over and more solid, holding out longer, and the red meat being the last to fall. One accustomed to driving, fattening, and slaughtering, could detect a drove of "drifted" cattle from those taken fresh from the pastures by seeing them pass on yonder road, as well as the skillful butcher could by handling them, and although the "drift" cattle might have much more kidney tallow, the meat would be as poor as wood, and instead of being red would be as blue as a whet-stone. Whilst those taken fresh from the pasture or stall, if not so fat, would make more juicy, tender, and sweeter beef. If you see a lot of cattle in the field or elsewhere, with good shoulders, or rather what a butcher would term showing his shoulder to the ear, without any flank, rest assured that they have been "drifted" or in some other way injudiciously handled for slaughtering; for, if there is no flank, there is not much fat. A poor bullock does not wear a good shoulder longer than to get rid of his fat, and the tenderest parts of his flesh, and the neck and round would be the only parts of such a bullock left for a steak.

Major Dickinson's Pem Yan Address.

FLAX CULTURE IN GERMANY.—Hon. T. C. Peters, of Darien, sent us the following extract from a letter from A. G. Freedman, in relation to the culture of flax. This is a very important matter in our State. In 1855 there were 11,764 acres in flax, producing 4,907,556 pounds of lint, and 87,093 bushel of seed. The culture of flax, at present prices and with present demand, will pay. We hope the publication of this note of Mr. F. will call attention to the subject. Mr. F. says:

While traveling in Moravia, Germany, I became interested in a new preparation of fiber of flax. In that Province flax is reaped when ripe, cut into lengths of some three to five inches, dried; then boiled in ley of potash; then dried in an oven and subjected to the action of a machine like a cotton picker. The result is a fiber similar to cotton—more valuable. It is mixed with wool and woven into cloth, or woven alone. Sometimes it is rotted in water, dried and picked. Now, with the use of American reaping machines, cheapening the cost of harvesting, will not this process furnish a very cheap material—taking into account the value of the oil pressed from the seed?—*Journal of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society.*

TO PREVENT THE SPROUTING OF POTATOES AND INCREASE THEIR MEALINESS THROUGH THE SPRING AND SUMMER.—If your readers are aware of the following process, as I am informed by Dr. J. M. Wilson is practiced in Scotland, I presume they will have no objection to giving it a second perusal, and to make the experiment on a small scale at least:

"Diluted ammoniacal water in the proportion of an ounce of the liquor of ammonia of the druggist to a pint of river or rain water has of late years been successfully employed for checking the vegetative power of potatoes, and prolonging their suitableness for food. Potatoes immersed four or five days in this liquid retain all their edible properties unimpaired for a twelvemonth," improved in flavor and mealiness. The effect of the liquid is to consolidate their substance and extract their moisture. After immersion the potatoes should be spread so as to dry, and will then keep good for ten months; contributing in this way not only to the comfort of families, but also to the health of mariners exposed to long voyages at sea.

FOREST SHEPHERD.
Homestead.

YELLOW BUGS.—*Messrs. Editors*: As there have been various remedies recommended for the destruction of the yellow bugs on squash vines, &c., I would say to the public that the preventive in this case is better than the cure; and this can be accomplished by burning the vines late in the fall or early in the spring. If any one has failed in preventing an evil by this mode, it is because his negligent neighbors have not destroyed the eggs of the bug, but allowed them to hatch, and then they have taken to themselves wings and flown into the neighboring gardens.

I am convinced of the utility of this plan from my own experience in my garden, as heretofore I have been much troubled with the bugs on my vines, and since burning my vines in the fall, I have had no trouble of the kind.—*Southern Homestead.*

THE FROST.—We presume that the frost on Monday night did considerable injury. Our friend Lee White who lives about three miles in the country, brought us yesterday morning some branches of apple, peach, pear, and cherry. Most of the germs of the cherries upon the branches given us seem to have been killed. Those of the pears, we think, are killed also, but those of the apples and peaches seem to be uninjured. We shall be glad to hear from our friends in the country.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

PAINT MIXING.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I am frequently asked for the proportions of white lead, oil, and turpentine to make a good paint of the proper consistence for immediate use. The following I take from Haswell's Engineers' and Mechanics' Pocket Book, a very reliable book, but one not generally familiar to others than the particular parties for whose use it was compiled:

WHITE PAINT.

	For inside work.	Outside work.
White lead ground in oil,	75 parts,	80 parts.
Boiled oil,	14.5 "	9 "
Raw oil,	none,	9 "
Spirits turpentine,	8 "	4 "

New wood work requires about one lb to the square yard for three coats.

LEAD COLOR.

White lead in oil,	75 parts,	Litharge,	0.5
Lampblack,	1 "	Japan,	0.5
Boiled oil,	23 "	Spirits turpentine,	2.5

The turpentine and varnish to be added as the paint is required for use or sending off.

STONE COLOR (GRAY).

White lead in oil,	78 parts,	Spirits turpentine,	3
Boiled oil,	9.5 "	Umber,	0.5
Raw oil,	9.5 "	Lampblack,	0.25

One lb 1 oz to the square yard of new brick work gives two coats; 1 lb 5 ozs gives three coats.

CREAM COLOR.

	First coat.	Second coat.
White lead in oil,	66.6	70
French ochre,	3.3	3.3
Japan,	1.3	1.3
Raw oil,	28	24.5
Turpentine,	2.25	2.25

One square yard of new brick work requires for the first coat 0.75, and for the second coat 0.3 lbs.

BLACK PAINT (FOR IRON).

Lampblack,	28 parts,	Boiled linseed oil,	73
Litharge,	1 "	Turpentine,	1
Japan,	1 "		

The Japan and turpentine are added last.

The above, with some other forms, are the mixtures I suppose as used in the U. S. Navy, in which the author was at one time chief engineer.

Boiled oil is here prescribed pretty freely—far more so than we are accustomed to see it in civil life, in this country at least. In Europe, they use boiled oil almost exclusively; and so we should do here, for it is far better in any case where its dark color does not make it objectionable. The secret of its comparative disuse with us is that paint mixed with it requires more elbow grease to put it on than when raw oil is used; and again, the boiling of the oil is not exactly pleasant work. Hence, boiled oil is no favorite with the painter, though it makes a far sounder and more durable job than raw oil. On brick work particularly, from its greater density and its more complete union with the paint, it stands out with the paint and gives a glossy finish completely impenetrable to moisture and lasting a long time. Raw oil, on the contrary, being thinner and less intimately incorporated with the paint, is soon drawn from the paint by the porous brick or wood, and the dry paint, without anything to hold it on, is easily washed off by the rains. Rub your hand over it and it comes off like whitewash. Many persons attribute this result to impurity of the paint. The fault lies with the oil and the painter most generally.

If you please to put this in print it may be useful to your readers and save me the telling of a long story, often to be repeated.

W.

GREEN FODDER CROPS.—There are three prominent crops now before our farmers to be tested as to their value for fodder—both green for soiling stock, and dry for winter use. These are, Indian corn, or Maize, in variety, Sorghum in variety, and Egyptian Millet.

First, Corn. This has long been used, and those who have used it have become familiar with the conditions necessary to the greatest, or at least good success; hence, we should expect to bear more said in its favor than in favor of newly introduced crops, and that better results would be had when comparative trials are made, and should guard our judgment accordingly. The variety most prized for this purpose (fodder) in the eastern portion of the State is the R. I. Asylum—a sweet corn, having a large stalk, quick growth, very sweet, and withal leafy. It is necessary to have well ripened and dried seed (best kept on the ear till planting time), and this always brings a high price. If sown broadcast, at least three bushels to the acre is needed—if in drills a considerable less quantity—the cost of corn alone making the expense of the two methods about the same. The Stowell Evergreen corn is a variety which has been much extolled of late; many prefer the large southern or western dent, or horse-tooth corn; while almost any of our tall growing kinds, particularly sweet varieties, will give good satisfaction. From seven to ten tons of dry fodder may be calculated upon, if the land is in good condition, which is very necessary.

The varieties of the *Sorghum* which are adapted to be raised for fodder are the Dhourra or Indian millet, the Chinese sugar cane, and Imphee, or African variety. The two latter are, without doubt, from their great sweetness, far superior to the Dhourra, some varieties of which however are very sweet. Which of the two, the Chinese cane or the Imphee, is superior, is still a matter of doubt. Each has its strong friends, and one thing is certain—they are different and will mix seed, so that care should be taken to plant them apart. The best quantity to sow per acre, and exactly the best treatment is, we think, still uncertain. The seed, if sown broadcast, should be sown only moderately thick; if in drills, which is by far the best way, about twice as thick as broomcorn, which belongs to the same family and will mix seed with it. If cultivated for sugar, the stalks should stand much further apart. The stalks of the sugar cane are represented as very hard to dry. But they have remained moist and juicy in some instances which have come under our observation, till midwinter, when stacked in the open field. Cattle eat such stalks greedily; indeed, horses, sheep, and swine are extravagantly fond of it, even when fully matured.

The Egyptian Millet, of which we have often spoken, in our opinion is calculated to supercede in a measure, at least, both the others as a fodder crop. It has one advantage, which we will name. The seed must be obtained from the south for the present certainly. Its advantages are many. The stalk is not large, and it is quite tender and very sweet, even when dry; it is exceedingly leafy and succulent when green, and cattle eat it most greedily. If the season is favorable it may be cut several times in the season, to be fed green, and each time throws up more "suckers" and makes a thicker stand.

If wanted for hay, and cut when it attains a hight of from four to six feet, it dries much more readily than corn, and makes a sweet, palatable hay. The seed is sown in drills twenty inches apart, and some ten seeds to the foot. Thus the quantity required for an acre is not large, and though the cost per bushel is rather high, the expense, on the whole, is small.—*Homestead.*

TABLE GRAPES.—There is a great difference between a fully ripe grape and one that only has the appearance of being ripe. As a general thing, grapes are plucked too soon. The bunches should hang on the vines until the stems have begun to shrink. Then the juices have become saccharine, and whatever peculiar flavor the grape may possess will be fully developed. There is a serious difficulty, however, in the way; a fully ripe grape has so many lovers, beyond the biped family, that it is a difficult matter to preserve them on the vine. They seem to be the natural food of birds, and then the bugs, and wasps, and ants, and everything else that crawl or creep or fly, will feed upon a perfectly ripe grape. Hence the advantages of grape houses, but in the absence of houses bags may be made of cheap gauze or thin brown paper, and the bunches slipped in. The bunch should be apparently ripe when put in. In this way they will ripen perfectly, and keep longer on the vine than any other way. Those who would enjoy the luxury of perfectly ripe grapes will be well repaid for the trouble of bagging the bunches.—*Cotton Plant.*

THE PEPPER (*Capsicum annum*).—Peppers grow of all sizes and shapes almost, from the size of peas to that of a child's head, from round as an apple to long as a bean pod, or irregular as possible. The bull-nose sweet pepper, or bell, is most prized for pickles, as it is thicker skinned or shelled than any other kind and less sharp. The flat pepper is smaller and sharper, and the cayenne, small always, often very long and tapering and intensely sharp.

Culture.—Sow in March or April in a hot-bed, and as soon as there is no danger from frosts set out in good rich loam, hoe often and keep the ground loose especially when you begin to go among them to pick the green fruit. Pinch off the first half dozen flower buds to throw the growth into the stems and branches and to prevent the plant exhausting itself in perfecting a little fruit. The berries or peppers when used for pickling must be picked before there is the least tint of red. There is an unfailing demand for the larger varieties.—*Homestead.*

THE FRUIT.—Monday night was a severe one upon the fruit in this section; but, so far as we are advised the damage was not very great, and the prospects are still favorable for a good crop. From other directions accounts are unfavorable. A correspondent, writing from Mt. Carmel, Clermont county, in this State, informs us that the mercury fell on Monday night to 26 deg., and a clean sweep was made of everything in the shape of fruit. At Indianapolis and in that section the fruit is said to be but partially destroyed. The temperature appears to have been about the same as in the neighborhood of this city. Having learned to make due allowance for the general tendency to exaggerate in matters of this kind, we think the damage is not so great but that we may still look for a tolerably abundant yield of the various varieties of fruit.

At 12 o'clock last night the mercury indicated a temperature of 44 deg., with a south wind. There is no danger of further injury, therefore, unless another cold snap occurs in May.—*Cin. Gaz.*, 28.

THE FRUIT DESTROYED.—*Mt. Carmel, Ohio, April 27.*—At this point the mercury fell last night to 26 degrees, a circumstance which has not occurred at the same stage of the season since the year 1851, on which occasion the entire fruit crop proved a total failure. In 1851 the frost came on the night of May 1st, when the mercury fell to 25 degrees. Cherries were as large as peas and other fruits developed in the same proportion. Last night my entire crop of every variety was cut off, and there can be little doubt that the same degree of cold prevailed over this whole region.—*Cin. Gaz.*

[Special Dispatch for the Philadelphia Press.]

WASHINGTON, April 25.

PURCHASE OF SONORA—*Pacific Railroad.*—The reports which have been floating about for some months of a negotiation between the Governments of Mexico and the United States for the purchase of Sonora by the latter, have not been without foundation. From the intimations in private advices by the last mail from Mexico it would seem that not only Sonora, but Chihuahua and Lower California, will be offered to this Government at a fair valuation. I have it, too, from good authority that an accredited agent comes here with full power to act.

There would appear to be good reason for the acquisition, on our part, of these States. Since the discovery of gold, silver, and quicksilver mines of unusual richness in Southern New Mexico, now known, with the Mesilla Valley, under the name of Arizona, population in that region has increased with considerable rapidity.

The natural outlet for their trade is just across Sonora to the head of the bay, and with Lower California and Chihuahua, the latter lying directly west of Texas, the United States will belt the continent from east to west with as large a seaboard upon the Atlantic as upon the Pacific. This is a result wished for by those who, in their enthusiastic patriotism, look forward to the time when, from San Francisco, the Sandwich Islands will be the first stopping place on their way to bring to our shores, for transit across it on its way to Europe, the trade of the East, which now, as heretofore, through centuries, has enriched those in whose hands it has fallen.

X. Y.

NEW YORK, April 28.

On the 28th ult. the Yrissari treaty was ratified by the Assembly at Managua by the necessary two-thirds majority of 10 to 5. There has been much opposition to this treaty from the Granada district, but in Leon its passage gave great satisfaction. Simultaneously with the adoption of the treaty a decree was issued granting to White Stebbins an extension of time to November for opening the transit route.

The Cass-Herrera treaty was not ratified by New Granada.

INDIAN WAR IN OREGON.—There is danger that the Indian hostilities in Oregon will be renewed. Advices received at Washington from Col. Farrar, the Attorney General of Oregon, who was engaged in the last Indian war and went through imminent personal perils in it, mention that the Indians still entertain bitterly hostile feelings toward the Oregonians, or as they call the Americans, "Bostons;" and that they have been made most friendly disposed to the Mormons by presents from them and by the intrigues of Mormon emissaries, who have been busy among them. The fact that the Indians were so abundantly supplied with arms and ammunition in the former war was a matter of great surprise at the time, but it is now satisfactorily known that these materials were in a great measure supplied, as the war is believed to have been instigated, by the Mormons. The Indians regard these people as their friends, and as an entirely distinct nation; and they have an idea also that they are much more powerful than either the "Bostons," or "King George's men," as the English are sometimes called by these deluded savages. It is the nature of an Indian to espouse the side he believes to be the strongest, and having this mistaken idea of the Mormon strength, therefore, aside from the hostile spirit engendered in the former war, the Indians would be most likely to take the field on the side of Brigham Young, if at all; but, in addition to this is the fact that they are actually discussing the idea of recommencing hostilities, and are measuring their strength with that design. It is considered fortunate that, in the late war, the enormous herds of horses and cattle owned by many of the wealthy Indians were dispersed and destroyed, for, although they bitterly remember their loss, they have no longer the ability to harm as they once had. It would be a wise thing for our Government to take some steps in anticipation of what may come.

☞ A company of ninety Mormons—most of them from Denmark, Sweden, and Norway—arrived in New York, on Sunday, in the ship John Bright. Their emigration was projected before the news of the difficulties in Utah had reached them, and it was their intention at first to proceed direct to Salt Lake. When it was ascertained that they could not readily do so, it was decided that they should sojourn for a time in Canada, but they have since decided not to go thither, but to settle somewhere in the Northwest until an opportunity of joining Brigham is afforded them. They speak hopefully of the progress of Mormonism in the Scandinavian countries.

The majority of the emigrants are females. None of the men have more than one wife, and many of them have none. They are generally very intelligent looking.

☞ Dr. Walter Wyatt New, surgeon in the United States army during the war of 1812, died at his residence in Hinds county, Mississippi, on the 28th of February last. He was in the 68th year of his age. Dr. N. was a son of Col. Anthony New, of Virginia, and subsequently of Kentucky. He served fourteen years in the navy, and was promoted on account of his eminent merit from the post of assistant surgeon to that of fleet surgeon. He was in active service during the war of 1812, and was in several of the battles with Commodores Bainbridge, Porter, and Perry, and at the close of the war was presented by Congress with a medal in acknowledgment of his services.

ITEMS.

At the recent session of the Steuben (Ind.) Circuit Court, according to the Republican, there were twenty-two cases on the docket for divorce. All of these, with one exception, were dismissed. The Republican thinks if all the Judges were like Judge Dawson, of that circuit, the applicants for divorce in Indiana would find a "hard road to travel."

Mr. Charles Garman, a revolutionary soldier in the one hundred and third year of his age, died in Bedford county, Tenn., on the 19th inst.

The Ownership of Gold Mines.—The Supreme Court of California in 1853 decided that the State and not the federal government was the owner of all the mines of gold and silver within the limits of the State. That decision has now been reversed by the opinion of the Supreme Court, rendered on the 15th ultimo, in the case of Boggs (lessee of Colonel Fremont) against the Mercer Mining Company. The judges not only say, in their opinion, that the United States own the public lands of California, but they maintain that the holder of a United States land patent given in confirmation of a Mexican grant has no greater rights than he had or would have had under the Mexican laws; and that, as Mexico never granted away to private persons, or at least did not grant to Alvarado—the original grantee of the Fremont ranch—the title to mines of gold and silver, so Fremont is not the owner of the gold within the limits of his claim. The government alone has the original right of digging it, but the right may be transferred by express license and also impliedly. The practical result is that one man has as good right to dig gold as another on any land. Mines of quicksilver are placed on the same ground as gold mines. The question, it is said, will be carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The parties with whom Government has contracted for a supply of camels are to deliver one hundred and sixty at New Orleans on the first of October, and have started two vessels from New York to procure them at Tangier.

Newspapers a Widow's Right.—A Vermont Judge of Probate has incorporated it as a part of the law of his court that the administrator of an estate must allow the widow the cost of a newspaper, she making her own selection, from the command fund.

The English papers bring a denial from Lord Rosse of the idle rumor that he has declared it as his belief that the approaching summer would be one of the hottest seasons ever witnessed in Ireland.

THE ROBBERY OF THE NEWPORT BANKS.—Our readers will recollect that a few years ago Mr. Peter Remington was robbed on the steamer Perry of a satchel containing bills belonging to the Newport banks amounting to $40,000. The robbery remained a mystery, and none of the money was ever recovered. Therefore much interest is excited by the appearance of the following paragraph in a biographical sketch of Mike Phillips, or Jew Mike, an English thief, in the Police Gazette of last Saturday:

The greatest robbery in which Jew Mike was concerned was the robbery of the bank porter between Newport and Providence, R. I. Mike and his associates ascertained that on a certain day the bank porter would convey an immense amount of money from Newport to Providence. The thieves provided themselves with a satchel similar to the porter's, and on the way to Providence, while one of the gang engaged his attention Mike changed the satchels. When opened, it contained, to their delight, $40,000. As soon as a fair division of the spoils had been made the 'mob' separated, and while one went West and another South, Mike took the safest plan to prevent arrest by going to London with his share of the plunder.

AN INTERESTING JUDICIAL CASE.—A somewhat important and interesting case, involving the construction of the provision in the tariff act of 1851, directing the assessment of duties on merchandise according to its market value at the place of export at the time of its exportation, is now on argument in the Supreme Court of the United States. The correspondent of the N. Y. Times makes the following statement of the case:

Messrs. Sampson & Tappan, merchants of Boston, in 1854, purchased at Manilla a cargo of hemp, which was loaded between the 23d of June and 1st of July of that year. The vessel was cleared and ready for sea on the latter day, but the wind being ahead she could not sail until the next, which was Sunday. The mate objected to sailing on Sunday, so the vessel did not go to sea until Monday, the 3d of July. Meanwhile, on Sunday, the overland mail from England arrived at Manilla, bringing news of the declaration of war with Russia, in consequence of which hemp rose in value in the Manilla market on Monday 10 per cent. On the arrival of the cargo at Boston the collector appraised it, under direction of Government, at the enhanced value of 10 per cent., ruling on Monday, 3d, compelling the payment of some $15,000 duty above what could have been levied on an appraisement of the cargo when it was loaded and ready for sea. Messrs. Sampson & Tappan bring suit against C. H. Peaslee, late collector, to recover back the additional duty.

ESCAPED.—Three prisoners, named Geo. W. Williams, John M. Nicholson, and Francis M. Nicholson escaped from the jail in Frankfort on Tuesday afternoon. They were charged with making and passing counterfeit money. The following is a description of the men:

George W. Williams was a United States prisoner, and was brought from the State of Ohio. His family reside at Miamitown in that State. He is about 5 feet [illegible] inches high, dark complexion, and about 34 or 35 years of age.

John M. Nicholson is about 6 feet high; about 62 or 63 years of age; has a scar on one of his eyebrows, and the fore finger of one of his hands is entirely off.

Francis M. Nicholson is about 22 or 23 years of age, and is the son of John M. Nicholson. His beard is inclined to be sandy, and has a bad look out of his eyes—they appear to be somewhat crossed.

RETURN OF THE OVERLAND MAIL EXPEDITION.—A portion of the exploring party sent out by the Overland Mail Company for the purpose of examining the routes for the carrying of the mails from the valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific coast, which left this city on the 3d of January last, reached Fort Smith, Arkansas, on their return home, on the 17th inst., accompanied by four of the party which left San Francisco on the 16th of January to examine that portion of the route from the Pacific to the Rio Grande. They left El Paso on the 22d of March, thus accomplishing the distance from the Rio Grande to Fort Smith—nine hundred and thirty miles—in the short space of twenty-five days, which we believe is the "quickest time on record" in crossing the plains. The party was composed of only eight men, as follows: Major Geo. W. Wood, Jesse Talcott, Charles P. Cole, and J. A. Lilly, of the St. Louis party, and Lieut. Frank De Ryther, James Swartz, and John Butterfield, Jr., of the San Francisco party. They brought with them one wagon and thirteen animals, which they left at Fort Smith, the party proceeding East.

The route traveled on the return trip was different from the one passed over in going out, namely: via the Hucco Tanks, Los Cornadas and the Guadaloupe Pass to Capt. Pope's new crossing, the Pecos, below the mouth of Delaware Creek, thence down the Rio Pecos to the "Emigrant Crossing;" thence to the Mustang Springs, the Big Springs of the Colorado, Camp Cooper, Fort Belknap and Gainesville, to the Red River; thence to Fort Smith.

The party from San Francisco passed through the San Francisco valley to the San Jose valley; thence to the coast range of mountains; thence by the San Joaquin river to the Tulare valley, through Fort Yuma and Tucson to El Paso. In passing the Arizona Territory the party took a middle route between Beale's and the *southern* route (but little traveled heretofore), and is pronounced by them an excellent natural road. Both expeditions pronounce the entire route practicable for staging purposes. The worst of the whole route—so far as the roads are concerned—is from the Red river to Fort Smith, through the Indian Territory.

The Desert, or Llano Estacado, the greatest impediment on the route, was crossed by them in twenty-seven hours, the distance being sixty five miles. They saw no Indians, either hostile or friendly, after leaving San Francisco, until they arrived at Preston, Texas, excepting three friendly Camanches, near Camp Cooper. An ample supply of wood, water, and grass is found on the route, with the exception of the Llano Estacado, which is covered with a luxuriant growth of Gramma grass.

They passed Capt. Pope's "Camp of the Artesian Well Expedition" near the Rio Pecos, where he is engaged in boring an artesian well for the purpose of procuring water on the Llano Estacado. He attained the depth of one thousand and forty-seven feet, but had not succeeded in getting water to the surface. He was then boring through limestone rock, and felt confident that so soon as he had bored through this he would find an abundance of water.

St. Louis Republican, April 27.

☞ Advices by the America state that the French Minister of the Interior has ordered all the artillery in the towns of France to be dismounted and deposited in the arsenals. The plea for this is that the pieces are in a condition which renders their use dangerous, and that they will be replaced by others in good condition. The impression prevailed that the guns are removed for fear that they should fall into the hands of the people in case of a rising against the Government.

A SCHEME OF VILLAINY.—The Norwich (Ct.) Evening Courier, of April 20th, says:

To the Grahams, the Kings, the Perkinses and Gordons, throughout the United States.—Any member of the above named families, who corresponded with a professed legal firm of "Graham, King, & Perkins," of New York city, about a year and half ago, or less, and who was by them defrauded, will serve the cause of justice by sending to the editor of this paper such letter or letters as he received from said professed firm with envelops of the same, and any statement which he may be pleased to make regarding his correspondence with such falsely named firm. Such letters will be considered to be confidentially entrusted to the editor hereof, and returned, if desired.

And this notice is published for the purpose of obtaining facts that will enable us to expose and break up a class of swindlers who reach our best families as well as the humblest, we beg our brethren of the newspaper press throughout the country to copy this notice.

D. E. SYKES, Editor Courier.

XXXVTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Wednesday's Proceedings Concluded.

WASHINGTON, April 28.

Senate.—Mr. Stuart took ground in favor of Mr. Crittenden's amendment in preference to this miserable conference committee proposition. He spoke till nearly 3 o'clock, at which time there were only 22 Senators present.

Mr. Pugh replied at length to Stuart's speech, closely following the various arguments he adduced. He also examined the provisions of the Leavenworth constitution, and the attempt to adopt that instrument by means of negro suffrage, showing that all these proceedings were void, and that there is no other legal constitution in Kansas beside the Lecompton constitution. Mr. Pugh spoke till after 4 o'clock.

Mr. Doolittle replied to Mr. Pugh, asserting that the issue raised by that Senator as to free negroes voting under the Leavenworth constitution was a false one, the only object of which could be to raise prejudice in the minds of the people of slaveholding States, and thus embarrass the action of the free people of Kansas. He illustrated the case of the Kansas conference proposal by the simile of a family of fair daughters, all of whom Samuel, their father, has richly endowed except young Kansas, whom he insists shall either marry John with a dower of lands equal to her sisters, or continue single without a dower until she passes the certain age which ladies dislike to pass unmarried.

At this stage of the proceedings an agreement was effected to adjourn and finish the subject to-morrow.

House.—Mr. Davis, of Md., as a representative of a Southern slave State, in her name solemnly protested against this attempted interference with State rights by a condition of admission. Had it not been urged by Southern gentlemen that Kansas should come into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, this was the law of the South on the subject.

Mr. Stephens was not surprised that Mr. Davis opposed the bill, but was surprised at the grounds of his opposition. He (Stephens) was born and reared in that school, and if any doctrine was cherished by him more than another it was the rights of independence and sovereignty of the separate States of the confederacy, and he maintained that this substitute more fully and completely carried out the doctrine than the Senate bill, for which he was willing to vote, and more so than the Crittenden amendment. If Kansas had made an application for admission as a free State, he would vote for it as readily as for a slave State.

In reply to Mr. Davis, he showed that Iowa and Louisiana were admitted on the fundamental condition in the former case similar to that in the pending proposition. The objections made by the gentleman from Maryland were founded solely on a pretext. In conclusion, he earnestly appealed to the House to end this question with the view to go on with public business. He was ready to defend the proposition from beginning to end and in every word and line.

Mr. Gilmore inquired—Is the constitution submitted?

Mr. Stephens—I tell the gentleman distinctly it is not.

Mr. Keitt repudiated the doctrine advanced by Mr. Davis. He was not willing to commit the rights of the South to that gentleman's custody. He denied that the federal government is sovereign, and said each State is sovereign. He gave his reasons for supporting the bill.

Mr. Bingham did not find fault with the bill because it annexed conditions, but because a great crime was sought to be perpetrated, not only against Kansas but against the Federal constitution and the sacred rights of human nature. The bill does not submit the constitution, but a bribe in land. If rejected Kansas must suffer the penalty. It was simply an act of despotism attempted to be imposed by Congress under cover of our national constitution, which bears the name of Washington. Better that the constitution should perish than any precedent be placed on the statute book that Congress shall dictate to freemen under pains and penalties, or force them into the Union as a State under a constitution they never made.

Mr. Clingman said that as this proposition was not amended he presumed gentlemen had made up their minds, and he therefore moved the previous question.

Mr. Stephens suggested that the vote be taken to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Marshall, of Ky., hoped that no such agreement would be made. The vote had better be taken to-day. Cries of "agreed."

Mr. Garnett trusted that the demand for the previous question would not be seconded, as he and several others wished to state the reasons for their votes.

Mr. Stephens moved a call of the House, but the motion being disagreed to he then moved an adjournment.

Mr. Harris, of Ill., said it was the understanding yesterday that we should take the vote to-day.

Mr. Stephens—That was what the gentleman would not agree too.

The motion to adjourn prevailed by two majority. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 28.

It is said that both new regiments of volunteer, will be mounted, probably riflemen. They cannot be called out, nor can any other military operations of importance be pushed forward until the passage of the deficiency appropriation bill, upon which depend the operations in Utah and the trains and supplies for the army.

The indications are that both houses will vote on the Kansas report to morrow.

CHARLESTON, April 28.

The steamer Isabel has arrived with late dates from Havana.

It is rumored that Governor General Concha has resigned, and that his successor is to be the Conde Mannoral.

WASHINTTON, April, 24.

The House committee on Naval Affairs has authorized their chairman to report a bill for the construction of five sloops-of-war of small size. The same committee are also considering the question of increasing the pay of the officers of the navy.

THE MURDER OF MR. CLARK.—The murder of Mr. John E. Clark remains wrapped in profound mystery. We have conversed with several friends of the deceased, and we glean from them the following acts relative to the case: The deceased was about twenty-four years of age. About a year since he bought out Mr. James Lanning, in a dry goods and trimming store, at No. 635 North Second street. There were several notes given Mr. Lanning by Mr. Clark, in payment of his claim against the deceased. These notes had been promptly met as they became due, until the time of the disappearance of Mr. Clark. On the 2d of April Mr. C. received a notice from the Western Bank that a note of $350, drawn in favor of Mr. Lanning, was due on the 4th, and upon the same day a notice was received from the Mechanics' Bank, informing him that a note for $79, drawn in favor of Messrs. Wm. H. Horstman & Sons, was due upon the same date. Mr. Clark told a young man in his store that he was prepared to meet these engagements, and at about half past 10 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the 3d inst., he started away from his store for the purpose of taking up the notes. The next we hear of him is at the store of Mr. Lanning, at No. 246 Market street. That gentleman states that the deceased called upon him about noon of the 3d and stated that he was about to take up the notes we have described. He held a due bill of Mr. Lanning's for fifty dollars, and he said he wanted this sum to help him out in his payments, stating that he was eighty dollars "short" of the amount necessary to pay the notes. Mr. L. paid the fifty-dollar due bill, and offered to lend Mr. Clark the thirty dollars needed to make his payments in full. Mr. C. declined this offer, saying he could get the thirty dollars "up town." He then left the store, Mr. L. states, and that is the last that was seen of him alive, so far as could be learned yesterday.

On the Monday following, the fact of Mr. Clark's disappearance was made known, and the same day Mr. Lanning received a notice that the note due him had been protested. Mr. L., feeling aggrieved, entered suit for the amount. The first intimation Mr. Lanning had of the fate of the deceased was seeing the report of the finding of his body in the Bulletin yesterday. Nothing was heard of Mr. Clark until yesterday, nineteen days after his disappearance, when his body was found floating in the Schuylkill, with his throat cut from ear to ear, in such a manner, and under such circumstances, that the idea of suicide was out of the question.

Mr. Clark, it is believed, had $400 in his pocket when he left Lanning's store; and it is in positive evidence that he had $50 which he received from Mr. L.; yet, when the body was found, there was but about four dollars in the pockets, and that was in small change. The buckskin purse he always carried in his pantaloons pocket was gone, and his gold watch and chain were the only valuables upon his person; but they had been tampered with, for the guard was cut, and the hook that held it to the button hole of the vest was gone. The watch had not run down, but it had stopped at 1 o'clock, as though its stoppage had been occasioned by the action of the water which had worked its way into the interior. How the deceased could have been made way with in the middle of the day, and how he could have had his throat cut and been thrown into the water, passes our understanding. The body was found in the Schuylkill, but it is possible that it had been thrown into the Delaware, and that it floated up the Schuylkill to Market st., where it was found.

The deceased, it seems, was temperate in his habits. He was married but about four months ago, and between him and his young wife the warmest affection existed. Mrs. Clark was engaged in the store with her husband, and when they closed their place of business in the evening they invariably went to their boarding-house in New Market street together. He had no loose associates, and among his business acquaintances he enjoyed the character of being a very prompt and upright man. He was a Philadelphian by birth.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

TRAGEDIES CAUSED BY HARD TIMES.—*Boston, April 10, 1858.*—I heard of a melancholy event this morning which shows how the hard times affect individuals. A man living in Chelsea held in trust for a young woman $10,000, which, some time ago, he loaned to a great firm in Boston, a firm whose note was considered much better than hard gold.—Well, the firm failed last October, and the impression is that it was rotten years before it failed. The trustee, being an honest man, with that most insupportable of all luxuries, a conscience, sickened under the thought of what had followed from his good intentions; became crazy, was carried to an insane asylum a fortnight ago, and died yesterday, leaving a wife and children to the mercies of that world which is described as a tough wrestler, with a bear's gripe for the poor. I dare say it is all right, but then to infinite minds it has an odd look.

Mr. Wyatt, who was arrested for stealing on Friday, and hanged himself in consequence, committed the crime to save his family from starvation. He was as respectable a man as you commonly see, and stood as well as most men. The hard times reduced him to utter destitution, and so he fell, and died by his own hand. His case, lacking the two closing features, has been that of thousands of good men, who were not quite so thoughtful as they should have been. But how many of us ever think?

Cor. N. Y. Times.

DR. URBAN'S INEBRIATE'S HOPE—*or Cure for Intemperance, Delirium Tremens, and Neuralgia*—approved by the medical faculty. One package will cure an ordinary case. Two packages will cure the most inveterate drunkard of all desire for alcoholic drinks. $1 50 enclosed by mail to RAYMOND & PATTEN, 74 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky., will insure the return by mail of one package—four packages for $5—postage free.

nov5 d2aw&w6m

☞ Here is the glowing picture of a heart that any glorious young man might well risk life itself to win:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

TO A LADY,

Who Wished for a Picture of My Heart.

Shall I tell thee, dearest lady,
All that in my heart is hidden?
Show thee all its cherished treasures,
And the thoughts that come unbidden?
Come then with thine arms enclasping,
Ope my heart with sweet caresses,
And I'll give thee inmost glimpses
Of its dim and quaint recesses.
Seest thou not the wall surrounding?
Seest thou not the guarded portal?
Save by Love and Truth combining,
It hath ne'er been oped by mortal.

Here thou hast a glimpse of pastland,
With its vales and sunny meadows,
Filled with golden memory-blossoms,
Often saddened by dark shadows.
Yonder stands a moss-grown chapel,
Where a nun doth chant her vespers,
When the sweet wind o'er the meadows
Blows with olden, silver whispers.
In the chapel's mournful shadow,
Bands of long-lost hours are trooping,
Some with sunshine on their faces,
Others pale and sad and drooping.

In the turrets of the chapel,
Memory-bells are ever swinging,
Sadly tolling—sweetly chiming—
As the nun is softly ringing;
Tolling over yonder grave-mounds,
Dank beneath the ivy lying,
There my loves and hopes are buried,
Where the lilies pale are sighing;
Precious loves that turned to ashes,
When my warm heart sought to grasp them!
Phantom hopes that fled before me,
When I reached my arms to clasp them.

Here are rambling, ancient ruins,
Where my loves and hopes were dwelling;
Crumbling towers and broken arches—
Halls where weary sighs are swelling;
But their sadness I have hidden,
By the moss and ivy clinging,
By the fadeless blooming roses,
And the spicy south wind's singing;
Thus there floats a softened echo,
Through the pathways drear and lonely,
And a haunting fragrance lingers
Round the shrines where I knelt only.

Here are niches full of pictures,
Radiant are the angel faces,
Shining from their stainless heaven,
Where the earth-dross leaves no traces;
These are pictures of my soul-friends,
Loved so well in summers olden,
When the roses sweet were blowing,
And life's sheen was rare and golden;
Though they've fled from my caresses,
Still I fold them to my bosom,
As the lily folds the dew-drop,
And my spirit-arms enclose them.

From yon lone, blue, gushing fountain,
Many a dear and sun-bright vision
Starts with such unreal splendor,
Oft I think 'tis all Elysian;
From its depths float strains of music,
With a faint and dreamy murmur,
Sweet and rare as angel-harpings,
Heard in God's eternal summer;
Glorious thoughts, yet wild, unrestful,
In this fountain strange are thronging,
And their burning inspirations
Fill my soul with troublous longing.

Yea, and more than all these treasures,
There is something brighter, dearer;
Angels with a light from heaven
Point the pathway to me clearer,
Cheer me when my heart is fainting,
With a glimpse of life immortal,
Which the loved of God inherit,
Far beyond Death's dreary portal.
Thus I know by spirit-whispers,
Soon shall I depart forever—
And within the walls of jasper
Dwell near the Eternal river.

HATTIE HEATH.

WARSAW, KY.

A LAND SWINDLE—THE AMERICAN HOMESTEAD LAND COMPANY.—The following letter from Gov. Randall, of Wisconsin, was written in reply to one from a private individual in Ohio, asking for information:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Madison, April 13, 1858.

I am in receipt of your letter of April 7th, inquiring in regard to the "American Homestead Land Company." It is only within a day or two that I have had any knowledge of any such company, and that knowledge is derived alone from an advertisement in the newspapers. I find that, among others, I am referred to for information in regard to the quality and quantity of the land to be sold. Such reference is made without any authority by the pretended company. The institution seems to have a head at Washington city, although the operators are somewhat scattered, and the farms, which are to cost five dollars each, seem to be located in some of the northern counties of this State. I know nothing about the matter at all, but have no doubt there is some swindle connected with the operation in some way, but how I cannot tell. There are large quantities of good land in those counties, and there are also some small tracts which are good for nothing, except as so much raw material. Stealing from the Federal Government, from States, from corporations and individuals, is being elevated into a science in this country, and unless speedily checked will become a time-honored custom, having all the force of common law. My advice to you and to all others is to have nothing to do with the scheme. The men who would concoct it, and, to give it credit, make such references as have been made, without authority, would have no hesitation in plundering the public if they find opportunity.

A. W. RANDALL.

"CORONATION" AT HOBOKEN.—An extraordinary ceremony will take place at St. Mary's (Roman Catholic) Church, at Hoboken, New Jersey, June 20th, when the solemn "Coronation of the blessed Virgin"—which appears to be some ceremony connected with a picture of the Virgin—will be performed by Bishop Bayley of Newark. The Freeman's Journal says of the picture alluded to:

The painting is one already well known to devout Catholics in this country. It is a very remarkable copy of the celebrated Madonna of Foligno, painted by Raphael, in the year 1510, and preserved in the Vatican. It was presented to the pastor by the late Duke of Genoa, brother of the present King of Sardinia. The crown has been given by his widow, the Duchess of Genoa. The painting is nine feet high and six feet wide, and contains seven personages, besides a glory of innumerable angels, who surround the Madonna. The ceremony of crowning ancient and celebrated pictures and statues is not rare to Catholic countries, and it is only a short time since our Holy Father Pius IX crowned the Madonna at Bologna. By this act of honor and veneration to Our Blessed Lady we hope to increase the devotion of the faithful to the Mother of Grace, and to consecrate a shrine to which they may come even from distant places with the offerings of faith and thanksgiving. We may even look for special favors, such as have been vouchsafed in other times and in other lands.

DIED,

After a long and painful illness, in Trenton, Todd county, Ky., on the morning of the 13th inst., in the 26th year of her age, Mrs. SALLIE I. ALEXANDER, wife of Elder M. G. Alexander, formerly of this city.

Very suddenly, at Goshen, Oldham county, Ky., on Monday, the 27th inst., Rev. B. T. CROUCH, Sen. He will be buried with Masonic honors, at Lagrange, Ky., on Thursday, the 29th inst.

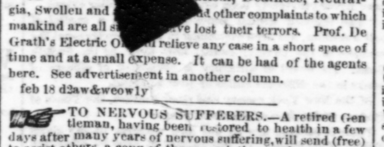
In New Orleans, on Wednesday, 21st inst., Capt. DAVID BRANDENBURG, aged 46 years.

On the 24th inst., at Shelbyville, LLOYD TEVIS, Sr., Esq., formerly of [illegible] city.

☞ It seems [illegible]atism, Deafness, Neuralgia, Swollen and [illegible] other complaints to which mankind are all s[illegible]ve lost their terrors. Prof. De Grath's Electric O[illegible] relieve any case in a short space of time and at a small expense. It can be had of the agents here. See advertisement in another column.

feb 18 d2aw&weow1y

☞ TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired Gentleman, having been restored to health in a few days after many years of nervous suffering, will send (free) to assist others a copy of the prescription and a supply of the remedy on receiving a stamped envelop bearing the applicant's address. Direct the Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y. apr13 deod2m&w8



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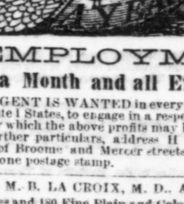

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Address Dr. M. B. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, or post-office box 579, Albany, N. Y.

☞ Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., and on Sunday from 2 until 5 P. M.

☞ Office removed from No. 56 Beaver street to No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. aug28 d&wtf

WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A large assortment of the latest styles of HATS, CAPS, and STRAW GOODS, and, having made our purchases on the most advantageous terms, we are prepared to offer to cash and prompt paying buyers facilities that cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment. FIELDING & TRUMAN, Successors to VanWinkle & Fielding, mar5 d&w2m 408 Main st., opposite Louisville Hotel.

FIELDING & TRUMAN (successors to VanWinkle & Fielding), 408 Main street, opposite Louisville Hotel, are now in receipt of a large portion of their Spring purchase of HATS, CAPS, and STRAW GOODS, and invite the particular attention of buyers to the same. Cash or short time purchasers will find it greatly to their interest to examine our stock before making their selections. mar5 d&w2m

ORGANDY AND JACONET ROBES A'QUILLE—300 rich new styles for sale by a21 BRYANT, HARRIS, & BARBEE.

WHITE AND FIGURED MARSEILLES—25 pieces white and figured Marseilles for Collars and Basques for sale by a21 BRYANT, HARRIS, & BARBEE.

4-4 CHINTS—2 cases new style 4-4 Robes A'Quilles for sale by a21 d&w1m BRYANT, HARRIS, & BARBEE.

Auction Sales by Thos. Anderson & Co

Main st., between Fifth and Sixth, Louisville Ky.

THE attention of dealers is respectfully invited to our regular Auction Sales on every Tuesday and Thursday during the fall, commencing each day at 10 o'clock, A. M., when we will sell a general assortment of DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c. See our special advertisement for each day's sale.

Terms cash. THOS. ANDERSON & CO., feb 16 d&w Auctioneers.

3000 Cases
3000 Cases
3000 Cases
3000 Cases
3000 Cases
3000 Cases
3000 Cases
3000 Cases
3000 Cases
3000 Cases

☞ AN OLD INDIAN DOCTOR, who has made his fortune and retired from business, will spend the remainder of his days in curing that dreadful disease CONSUMPTION—FREE OF CHARGE; his earnest desire being to communicate to the world his remedies that have proved successful in more than 3000 cases. He requires each applicant to send him a minute description of the symptoms, with two stamps (6 cents) to pay the return letter, in which he will return them his ADVICE PRESCRIPTION, with directions for preparing the medicines, &c.

The OLD DOCTOR hopes that those afflicted will not, on account of delicacy, refrain from consulting him because he makes no charge. His sole object in advertising is to do all the good he can before he dies. He feels that he is justly celebrated for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Nervous Affections, Coughs, Colds, &c. Address DOCT. UNCAS BRANT, Box 3531 P. O., New York. January 27, 1858. apr21 w3m

FINE SCOTT FARM FOR SALE.

WISHING to discontinue farming, I offer for sale my Farm in Scott county, lying two miles southeast of Georgetown, on the turnpike leading from Georgetown (by Lemon's Mills) to Lexington, containing 725 acres of as fine land and in as high a state of cultivation as any farm in the State; about 250 acres of the best description of timber, well set in blue-grass; about one-half of the cleared land is also well set in grass, of which 100 acres is first-rate hemp land. It is well supplied with drinking and stock water, having 7 never-failing springs, besides binding very handsomely upon North Elkhorn about one-third of a mile, which gives an additional supply of stock water; that part binding upon Elkhorn is well fenced with stonefencing. The improvements consist in part of a large new brick dwelling-house, with all the necessary out-buildings; a first-rate horse mill in good order, and a good set of cattle scales. The fruit trees are various and abundant.

The distance of this farm from Georgetown will give the purchaser all the advantages of the best schools in the West, without having to board his children from home. If the farm should be too large for a purchaser, I would sell about 500 acres, with the improvements. All persons wishing to purchase a No. 1 farm in every particular, are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves.

jy29 wtf H. C. GRAVES.

[Louisville Journal copy till forbid, send paper to advertiser, and charge this office.]—*Georgetown Gazette.*

W. ALLEN RICHARDSON.............THOS. B. WING

THE KENTUCKY WOOD WORKS,

South side Market st., between Preston and Jackson sts., LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE above establishment is now in operation, and we are ready to execute promptly and in the best manner all orders for BUGGY, CARRIAGE, WAGON, DRAY, and every other description of SPOKES, HUBS, FELLOES (bent and sawed), BOWS, SHAFTS, POLES, SINGLE-TREES, SEAT-ARMS, SEAT-STICKS, CORNER-POSTS, &c., on the most favorable terms.

jan 6 d6&w6m RICHARDSON & WING, Proprietors.

N. B. We purchase Oak and Hickory Spokes in the rough; Locust, Gum, and Elm Logs for Hubs; also Hickory, Oak, Ash, and other kinds of sawed lumber of various sizes. R. & W.

TURNED SPOKES, BENT FELLOES, BOWS, SHAFTS, POLES, Buggy, Carriage, & Wagon Hubs, OF THE BEST MATERIAL.

WE have on hand well seasoned, and of the best material, Felloes, Spokes, and Hubs, all at lowest Cincinnati cash prices, at the KENTUCKY WOOD WORKS, on Market street, above Preston, Louisville, Ky.

a15 d&w3 RICHARDSON & WING.

Prof. Chas. de Grath's Electric Oil. THE FRIEND OF MAN.

THIS is a perfectly innocent, soothing, and gently stimulating medicine.

It was discovered by Prof. CHAS. DE GRATH while traveling in South America—lately been brought out by urgent solicitations—and has cured more cases of RHEUMATISM, DEAFNESS, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, Spinal and Bronchial complaints, Tic Doloreux, Headache, Cramps, Croup, Piles, Felons, Sprains and Bruises, Cuts and Wounds, Swelled Glands, Erysipelas, Sore Nipples, Swelled Breast, Womb Disorders, Salt Rheum, Canker in Mouth and Stomach, Palpitation, Eruptions, Caked Breast, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Palsy, Pleurisy, Ulcers, Lock-Jaw, Heart Burn, Tooth and Ear-Ache, Nervousness, Costiveness, Burns, Stiff Joints, Scrofula, Sore Gums of teething infants, &c., than all and every other medicine.

☞ It will be seen this great remedy does not claim to cure everything, but only a CERTAIN CLASS of complaints. This Oil acts on the system with electricity, is of pure, vegetable preparation, not the slightest danger of applying it outwardly or inwardly, and it at once gives a permanent cure, in most cases from ten to twenty minutes.

The best physiologists of Europe have discovered that all organic derangement in the animal system is the effect of an obstruction of the physico electro fluid in the organ diseased—a skilful application of this OIL puts in immediate motion the nerve fluid, and the cure is at once accomplished. No bleeding, no vomiting, purging, or blistering is resorted to.

It is an external and internal remedy. It stimulates to action the absorbents and secretions, drives pain of all kinds from the body, and reduces all swellings in an incredibly short time, as all know who have used Prof. Chas. De Grath's "ELECTRIC OIL."

PHILADELPHIA, May 16, 1856.

PROF. DE GRATH: I have been the victim many years of a rheumatic affection, and lost the use of my limbs. I could not raise my hand to my head; in short, I was totally helpless. I applied *your Electric Oil, and before I had used one bottle I was perfectly restored.* You may refer any sufferer to me. MRS. E. HUTCHINS, Seventeenth and Thompson streets.

Mrs. Hutchins is well known in Philadelphia, and can be addressed on the subject by any one.

Raymond & Patten, agents, No. 74 Fourth st., opposite National Hotel. *Don't mistake the number.*

feb 18 d2aw&weow1y

LOUISVILLE WHITE LEAD WORKS.

WE would notify the public that we do not warrant the quality of any White Lead which does not bear on the keg our brand of "Wilson, Waters, & Co., Louisville, Ky."

We can and do make White Lead of any quality to meet the requirements of the buyer as to cost, but we will not put our brand on a paint which we do not believe to be a good and a sound one.

Ours are the only White Lead Works in this city, and we believe the only ones in the State. We have but one single style of address, which we put on such paints as we are willing to warrant, and that is the name of our firm.

apr24 d&w1m WILSON, WATERS, & CO.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

Our term of partnership having expired, we offer for sale our House and Stock of Drugs. We cannot enter into full particulars in an advertisement, but will say there is not in the State, outside of the city, an establishment so well fitted up for the business as ours. We have a good assortment of Drugs, &c., and the agency of the best Patent Medicines in the country. Full particulars will be given on application. E. H. HAYCRAFT & CO., Elizabethtown, Ky.

Refer to Wilson & Starbird, Louisville, Ky. a23 d9&w3*

$150 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living near Hendersonville, Sumner co., Tenn., on the night of the 15th inst., my negro man MOSES, dark copper color, about 5 feet 10 inches high, has one crooked finger, front teeth defective or one out, has rupture, wears a truss; had on a brown cloth coat and black jeans pants. He is about 35 years old. He will try to get to a free State, and may have a pass.

I will pay a liberal reward if taken in Kentucky and $150 if taken in any free State and secured so that I get him.

a21 d&w1m HENRY ROWLAND.

YELLOW SPRINGS WATER CURE.

THE Proprietors of this establishment have thoroughly re-arranged their house and bathing department, and secured the services of Drs. A. J. and Amelia H. Compton in the Medical Department. They have also procured Vergnes' Electro-Chemical Bath for the benefit of all whose cases may require it.

a20 d&w4m OWENS & ADDLEMAN, Proprietors, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

OHIO FIRST PREMIUM IMPROVED

Hamilton Threshing Machines.

WE are now manufacturing the Pitt's and Moffitt Patent, also our own IMPROVED Threshers and Separators, from four to ten horse sizes.

Especial attention is called to our NEW SPRING CONCAVES, for which we have applied for *Letters Patent.* They are a most important improvement in threshing, saving *breakages* and regulating the *power.*

For full particulars, circulars with list of prices, &c., address us at Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio.

apr17 d12&w8 OWENS, LANE, & DYER.

☞ To insure getting the *best* machine in use, order of *us early.*

MRS. C. SELLIGER,

489 MARKET STREET, OLD STAND,

Is now in receipt of a splendid new stock of goods in her line, consisting in part of new style Spring and Summer BONNETS and extra new Basket, Willow, Chip, and English Straw Bonnets, both white and colored, which she offers to the trade both at retail and wholesale. Orders left with her will have prompt attention. The ladies of the city and country are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, and she flatters herself she will give satisfaction. apr17 d1w&w4

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS.

SINCE the withdrawal of Mr. Thomas E. Jenkins from the Louisville Chemical Works, as lately announced in the notice of the dissolution of the firm of T. E. Jenkins & Co., the undersigned, now the proprietors of these Works, have appointed WILSON & STARBIRD, Wholesale Druggists of this city, their SOLE AGENTS for the sale of their preparations.

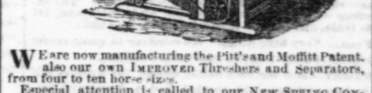
Orders in future for their products should be addressed directly to the agents, who will furnish, on application, a list of articles with prices and terms.

apr14 d&w3m J. LAWRENCE SMITH & CO.

Fruit, Ornamental, & Evergreen Trees.

The subscriber has for sale at his Garden a choice collection of Shade and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Green-house Plants, Grape-Vines, Strawberry and Raspberry Plants, Double Dahlia Roots, Japan Lilies, Dialetra Spectables, Double Spirea Revesii, Spirea Callosa, Dutzia Gracillis, Auricarias, Rhodendrons, Cypress-feneubris, 3,000 Roses of the best varieties in pots, Geraniums and Heliotropes, Lantanas, large Pansies, Flower Seeds, &c.

EDWARD WILSON, Preston Street Plank-road, mar17 d&w2m near Louisville, Ky.



WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENTION of our friends and the public generally to the fact that we are still engaged in the manufacturing of all kinds of WAGONS, TIMBER-WHEELS, CARTS, &c., of all sizes, for this and the Southern country. Our axles are made of pyled iron and water-hammered and boxes cast on chills.

We are also engaged in the manufacturing of the entire STEEL PLOW, which we warrant equal to any made in the United States.

We keep constantly on hand a large stock of our CENTER-DRAFT PLOWS of various sizes with cast and wrought shares, also a large stock of PLOW CASTINGS of our different patterns.

PIPE-BOXES, TYRE-BENDERS, WAGON-BOXES, &c., made at our foundery.

Planters and others wishing to purchase will please give us a call. HAYES & COOPER, Corner of Main and Hancock sts., Louisville, Ky. jan26 d&w4m

HILLIARD, SUMMERS & CO., COTTON FACTORS, and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

ISAAC H. HILLIARD, E. H. SUMMERS, JAMES DACRES, } New Orleans.
JOHN S. BRANNIN, Louisville.

BRANNIN & SUMMERS will make advances on consignments to the above House. mar12 d&w

REMOVAL.

DUMESNIL & CO. have removed to the south side of Main street, near the corner of Second. s3

R. A. BELL, Louisville. WM. MURDOCK, New York.

BELL & MURDOCK,

At their old stand, 558 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

MURDOCK, BELL, & CO.,

43 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants.

Southern orders promptly attended to and cash advances made on consignments to either house. sept 9 d&w1y

Land for Sale,

53 acres of Land, suitable for gardening purposes, lying about three miles west of the city of Louisville. Said land joins Ormsby Hite and T. W. Brannin, is all under fence, and in a fine state of cultivation.

Terms—One-third cash and the balance in one and two years. A lien on the property will be retained until the money is paid.

For information, address the undersigned, at Brownsboro, Ky. feb3 d&w3m* A. L. GAAR.

Clay Street Planing Mill,

STEAMBOAT JOINER SHOP,

Door, Blind, Sash, and Box Factory,

On Clay street, near Fulton, Louisville, Ky.

WE keep on hand a general assortment of Doors, Blinds, Sash, Moldings, Flooring, Steamboat Decking of all kinds, Shelving, Pine Lumber (dressed and undressed), and Sash (primed and glazed).

Also, we are prepared to manufacture to order Circular and Gothic Sash, Doors, and Moldings, Window and Door Frames of all sizes, Boxes, Lattice Work, Weather-Boarding, Palings, Irregular Moldings of any desired patterns, &c.

Also do all kinds of Dressing, Splitting, Ripping, and Scroll Sawing to order with dispatch at the lowest cash prices.

Orders with satisfactory reference or cash remittances solicited and will receive prompt attention.

apr9 d&w3m H. McCLARAN & CO.

PRINTS—50 cases assorted new style Prints received to-day and for sale by a21 BRYANT, HARRIS, & BARBEE.

FINE BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTONS—1,000 pieces fine brown and bleached Cottons for sale by a21 BRYANT, HARRIS, & BARBEE.

PLAID AND STRIPED COTTONS—500 pieces assorted styles plaid and striped Cottons for sale by a21 BRYANT, HARRIS, & BARBEE.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF SAMUEL ADLER, who left Akron for Cincinnati, Ohio, about 4 years ago. He has not been heard of except at Columbus, Ohio, about three weeks after leaving Akron. Any information of him addressed to Jacob Adler, Knoxville, Tenn., or Julius Mendel, Louisville, Ky., will be thankfully received. apr24 d3&w3*

SUBDIVISION SALE OF THE

Sigerson Nursery Tract,

NEAR ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,

On Tuesday, May 11, 1858.

THIS magnificent tract of Land, embracing an area of more than *Eight Hundred Arpents* and being the *largest* and most complete NURSERY FARM in the West, is now being subdivided, and will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on the ELEVENTH DAY OF MAY next, in lots of *Five, Eight,* and *Ten* arpents in size, with avenues reserved along the fronts of each. The land is adjacent to the *City of Carondelet,* in Missouri, about seven miles from the city of St. Louis, fronting on a *macadamized road* leading to those cities, and within a mile of a *Depot* on the *Saint Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad,* over which trains are now running *hourly.*

The ground has been used for about thirteen years as a NURSERY and VEGETABLE GARDEN, and its soil has been found to be well adapted to the culture of fruits, grapes, and strawberries, while portions of it are unsurpassed in advantages for vegetable gardening. *A large portion of the fruit trees will be sold with the land.* The neighborhood is good, and the location one of the most healthy in the State. On the tract are a number of handsome residence sites, having high elevations and commanding views of the *Mississippi* river and of the surrounding country for many miles.

The city of Carondelet, to which this tract is almost adjoined on the north, is rapidly increasing in population and wealth, and already affords a fine market for the disposal of fruits and vegetables. Property in this vicinity is enhancing in value more rapidly than in any other portion of the West, and money invested in these lands this spring will double itself in a few years.

At the same time, will be sold to the highest bidder, the SIGERSON MANSION AND GROUNDS, embracing the *dwelling, conservatories, fruit houses, stables, barns, &c.,* with *forty arpents* of land. This tract is highly improved, and ornamented with walks, drives, *arbors,* and *summer-houses.* It is thickly planted with the most choice varieties of *fruit trees, ornamental shrubs,* and *rare exotics,* the former proprietors having spared no pains or expense to make it the most desirable *suburban residence* in the country.

All the trees and shrubs have been tended and pruned with the greatest care, and are now in their *prime,* and beyond all the dangers that attend the planting and raising of such articles.

The Subdivision of the entire tract has been made so as to *preserve* and *protect* the numerous OSAGE HEDGES which were planted many years since, and are now in most excellent condition. Many of the lots are entirely enclosed by these fences and many others bounded on one or more sides.

There is a stream of *pure water* running diagonally through the tract, and the avenues are so laid out that each owner can have *easy access* to it. For *Residences* or for *Gardens,* the *Sigerson Tract* possesses more advantages than any other body of land in the West, and it is therefore requested that persons who desire to remove to the State, or who wish to make investments of money, will visit this land and examine it in person before locating elsewhere.

Plats exhibiting the Subdivision can be had upon application at my office. I will also take pleasure in furnishing any information that may be desired concerning the quality of the land, &c.

TERMS.—*One-fifth* in cash, and the balance in *one, two, three, and four years,* in equal instalments, the deferred payments to bear six per cent. interest, payable annually. *The Title is perfect,* and *Warranty Deeds* will be given so as to *secure purchasers* against any possibility of loss.

J. M. LOUGHBOROUGH, Dealer in Real Estate, No. 99 Chestnut-street, mar17 w8 St. Louis, Mo.

For County Court Judge of Henry County.

WE are authorized to announce ROBT. SAMUEL as a candidate for the office of County Court Judge of Henry county. mar17 wtd

W. W. SUMMERS.....................E. KIRKPATRICK.

SHELBY HOUSE AND STOCK YARD.

HAVING leased, for a term of years, the old and well-known stand formerly occupied by Mr. Scott Newman, corner of Shelby and Main streets, we have torn the old sheds down and rebuilt the same anew with new racks and troughs, and have graded the yard so as to make it clean and comfortable. We will keep at all times a full supply of food as good as the country can afford and will do everything in our power to render our patrons comfortable and happy, and our prices shall be low to suit the times.

Try us and be suited.

jan20 d1&w3m SUMMERS & KIRKPATRICK.

J. W. McCLUNG,

FORMERLY OF MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW & BROKER IN REAL ESTA[TE]

Saint Paul, Minnesota.

WILL make investments for non-residents, guarantying 24 per cent. advance the first year and giving bond with satisfactory security to repurchase at this advance if desired, and charge one-half the advance for three years over the 24 per cent. as a commission.

Also, will loan money for capitalists at 24 to 36 percent. upon real estate worth double the loan. (Minnesota has no usury law.)

Correspondence solicited.

REFERENCES.

Samuel Casseday, Esq., Rev. R. Deering, Messrs. Wallace & Lithgow, } Louisville, Ky.
Hon. R. H. Stanton, Harrison Taylor, Esq., Rev. R. C. Grundy, } Maysville, Ky.
Hon. Thomas A. Marshall, Lexington, Ky.
Hon. Joshua F. Bell, Danville, Ky. je10 wtf

MELVIN'S AMERICAN GIFT BOOK STORE,

333 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

A Gift worth from 25 cents to $100 given with every book sold.

PERSONAL ATTENTION given to filling orders sent by mail or otherwise promptly and impartially.

Liberal arrangements made with agents and catalogues containing full information sent free to any address.

☞ Send for a catalogue.

mar18 d1&w10 R. MELVIN.

GENERAL AGENCY OF THE

BRIDGEPORT INSURANCE COMPANY

FOR THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Office No. 435 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

THE undersigned have been appointed General Agents for the above Company, and are prepared to issue licenses to agents throughout the State of Kentucky. Applicants will please address us with city references. feb 11 d&w3m W. F. BULLOCK & SON.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,

FROM THE

Worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over one hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of Erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the Eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt-rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

ROXBURY, MASS.

DEAR MADAM: The reputation of the Medical Discovery, in curing all kind of humors, is so well established, by the unanimous voice of all who have ever used it, that I need not say anything on the subject, as the most skillful physicians and the most careful Druggists in the country are unanimous in its praise.

In presenting the Medical Discovery to your notice, I do it with a full knowledge of its curative powers, in relieving all, an curing the most of those diseases to which you are unfortunately so liable. That most excruciating disease to an affectionate mother,

NURSING SORE MOUTH,

is cured as if by a miracle; your own temper is restored to its natural sweetness, and your babe from short and fretful naps to calm and sweet slumbers; and the Medical Discovery becomes a fountain of blessings to your husband and household.

In the more advanced stages of

CANKER

it extends to the stomach, causing

DYSPEPSIA,

which is nothing but canker on the stomach; then to the intestines and

KIDNEYS,

creating a sinking, gone feeling, and an indifference even to the cares of your family.

Your stomach is

RAW AND INFLAMED,

your food distresses you, and you can only take certain kinds, and even of that your system does not get half the nourishment it contains, as the acrimonious fluid of the canker eats it up; then your complexion loses its bloom and becomes sallow or greenish, and your best day is gone. For want of nourishment your system becomes loose and flabby, and the fibres of your body become relaxed. Then follow a train of diseases which the Medical Discovery is peculiarly adapted to

CURE;

Palpitation of the heart, pain in the side, weakness of the spine and small of the back, pain of the hip-joint when you retire, irregularity of the bowels, and also that most excruciating of diseases, the

PILES.

How many thousands of poor women are suffering from this disease and pining away a miserable life, and their next door neighbor does not know the cause. I wish to impress on your mind that good old proverb, "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." In the

MEDICAL DISCOVERY

you have both the preventive and the cure, with this great and good quality that it will never, under any circumstances, do you an injury.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults one table-spoonful per day. Children over ten years, desert-spoonful. Children from five to eight years, tea-spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day. Yours, truly, DONALD KENNEDY.

Price $1 per bottle.

Raymond & Patten, Agents, 74 Fourth street, Louisville Ky. june13 d1am&weow1y&b1

HOW TO SAVE MONEY!

TAKE WHITE'S DETECTOR AND THE LOUISVILLE SENTINEL.

Only $2 a year for both, including "White's Coins of the World" and a Magnifying Glass.

THE DETECTOR is in pamphlet form, neatly covered, and contains fifty-six pages, embracing the name of every bank, good, bad, and indifferent, in the United States; reports the value of their issues and describes all counterfeits.

The SENTINEL is in newspaper form, of ordinary size, and, like the Detector, contains the name and reports the standing of all the banks in the Union.

NOTICE.—All kinds of uncurrent and broken bank Money wanted by WHITE & YOUNG, Bankers, apr29 wtf 494 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

NEW CARD.

WILKES' IMPROVED BURNING FLUID.

A Cheap, Clean, and Brilliant Light.

THE increasing demand for a brilliant and at the same time a cheap light to take the place of oil and candles, which are both troublesome and expensive, has induced us to experiment until we have produced a very superior fluid, which

BURNS WITHOUT SMOKE OR SMELL!

By using this we have a light which is cheap, brilliant, easily managed, requires wicking but once or twice a season, and not injurious to the eyes like gas. We also avoid the grease, smoke, and dirt which attends the use of candles and oils. It is the experience of those who have used it that

A SAVING OF 25 PER CENT.

is made over all other lights; and, through recommendation, our sales have so increased that we are enabled, by the great quantity sold, to put it at the low price of

90 CENTS PER GALLON,

with a large discount to dealers both on it and Lamps.

☞ Country Merchants and Storekeepers who wish to introduce this light among their customers can by making us a cash remittance of $15 by mail have a sample lot of 22 sorted Lamps and 5 gallons of the Fluid sent them, which will give a sample of each of the favorite leading patterns, upon which a handsome profit can be made, and will return the money if they do not prove reliable after a fair trial.

Printed lists, with names and wholesale prices attached, sent by mail on application to

H. W. WILKES, JR., No. 75 Fourth st., next door to National Hotel, apr26 d1&w3 Louisville, Ky.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. R. W. JANUARY tenders his services for the treatment of Cancerous Diseases, whether local or in the uterus, Scrofula, and Chronic Diseases. His treatment is very mild and applied with perfect safety, whether taken internally or locally applied. The remedies are vegetable. As [illegible] his unparalleled success in the treatment of Cancers, and other diseases, he would refer to the following gentlemen:

Dr. Boyd, M. D., McLemoresville, Tenn.; Dr. J. M. Fort, M. D., Keysburg, Ky.; Dr. Dillard, D. D., Lexington, Ky.; Warner Spindle, Esq., Fredericksburg, Va.; Elder W. C. Fuck, Columbus, Miss.; Hon. Joel Berry, Mississippi; Dr. J. E. W. Dowell, Helena, Ky.; Dr. J. M. King, M. D., Murfreesboro', Tenn.; Dr. Lenfest, M. D., Port Royal, Ky.; Dr. Sayles, M. D., Ripley, Mo.; Dr. Dillard, M. D., Chicago, Ill.; Peterson Tanner, Athens, Ala.; J. H. Eaton, LL. D., Murfreesboro', Tenn.; Rev. J. B. Graves, Nashville, Tenn.; Col. John McGee, Dalton, Ga.; M. L. Berry, Esq., Murphy N. C.; Dr. Maxey, M. D., Tompkinsville, Ky.

Murfreesboro', Tenn., Feb. 28—wtf

THE **KENTUCKY HARVESTER,**

COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER,

Patented November 25, 1856, and June 30, 1857.

1,000 Now Building for the Harvest of 1858.

THIS MACHINE, as improved for 1858, will cut from one to TWENTY-TWO inches high, which we believe is higher than any other Combined Reaper can be made to cut.

It can be changed from a Reaper to a Mower in less than five minutes, and when at work the cutters can be instantly raised or lowered by the driver.

Each Machine is put together before leaving the factory, and worked with the cutters in full gear at high speed by steam; this insures their perfect working when set up in the harvest field.

Two horses or oxen will draw this Reaper without fatigue, the gearing—at a slow walk for the team—giving ample motion to the blades, cutting 5½ feet in grass or 6 feet in grain.

The strong points possessed by the Kentucky Harvester over EVERY other Reaper and Mower yet made, are its great STRENGTH, SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, LIGHTNESS OF DRAFT, AND ENTIRE FREEDOM FROM SIDE DRAFT. These all-important and essential qualities cannot fail to direct, at once, the attention of every intelligent farmer to a thorough inspection of this Harvester before making his purchase for the harvest of 1858.

☞ For a full description of the machine, together with a large number of letters from parties who have used it, we refer to our Reaper Circular, which we will forward, free of postage, to all applicants.

PRICE—Including Double-Trees, Neck-Yoke, &c., complete—$150 cash.

MILLER, WINGATE, & CO., Manufacturers, CORNER OF NINTH AND JEFFERSON STREETS, mar17 w3m LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, LUMBER, AND BOXES.

WE have the largest stock of Lumber in the city, well seasoned, being mostly two years old. We can manufacture or supply Sash, Doors, Blinds, and Boxes to order. Warerooms on First street between Main and river. One Yard on Walnut street between East and Floyd. Our other Yard on Main street above Wenzel.

mar30 d1aw&w3m BREEDEN & GARNETT.

W. H. STOKES,

Successor to E. & W. H. Stokes,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN COACH AND SADDLERY HARDWARE

Old Established Saddlery Warehouse,

No. 435 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth, Louisville, Ky.

☞ Merchants and Manufacturers would find it to their interest to examine my stock before making their purchases, and orders from a distance will be attended to as if made in person. s3 d&weow

STEWART'S STOMACHIC BITTERS OR **DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR,**

A CERTAIN, SAFE, AND SPEEDY CURE FOR INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND all diseases arising from a disordered stomach, such as Sick Headache, Nausea, Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Heartburn, Palpitation of the Heart, and great Depression of Spirits, and is a powerful Tonic (particularly after Chills and Fever) for invigorating the entire system, assisting digestion and imparting a healthy tone to the stomach.

Prepared and sold by ANDREW STEWART, Druggist, Louisville, Ky.

Sold by Druggists generally.

The proprietor in offering these celebrated BITTERS to the public does so with every assurance of success, confident that it cannot be surpassed. Although but a few months before the public, it has gained a reputation that but few of the many remedies offered ever attain. As an evidence of which the proprietor would refer to the many certificates already in his possession. It is entirely vegetable and free from all injurious ingredients.

A. STEWART, Proprietor.

BOARD, MILLER, & STEWART, General Wholesale Agents. feb18 deod3m&w3m

1858. SPRING IMPORTATIONS. 1858.

J. M. ROBINSON............W. M. ROBINSON............O. T. SUTFIELD.

ROBINSON & BROTHER,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Silks, Fancy Dress Goods, White Goods, Embroideries, Linens, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Trimmings, Mantillas, Bonnets, Parasols, Millinery Goods, French Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.,

446 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE,

We are now receiving our usual stock, to which we invite the attention of our customers and the trade generally, as we are prepared to offer great inducements. mar8 d&w2m ROBINSON & BROTHER.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BRIDGEPORT INSURANCE COMPANY,

ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1858.

CAPITAL	$300,000 00
SURPLUS ON FIRST OF JAN., 1858	67,147 12
	$367,147 12

ASSETS:

Cash on hand and in bank	$ 2,738 44
Cash balance in hands of agents	35,056 82
Bonds bearing seven per cent	74,000 00
Bonds bearing six per cent	65,000 00
Loans due the Co. secured by mortgages	59,264 00
Bank stocks	7,394 00
Railroad stock, cash value	1,865 00
Manufacturing stock	26,300 00
Other dividend-paying stocks	37,000 00
Notes discounted	1,114 11
Accrued interest on mortgages	3,101 48
Open accounts	25,923 00
Stock notes endorsed and with stock collaterals	35,485 00
Premium notes	10,905 47
	$367,147 12

DIRECTORS:

Thomas E. Courtenay, Henry W. Chatfield, Daniel Hatch, Russell Tomlinson, Nathan S. Morse, Nathaniel Greene, Joseph Richardson, William H. Noble.

T. E. COURTENAY, President.

T. HOUGH, Secretary.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

Who will, in conjunction with the General Agents, *adjust and settle at Louisville all losses occurring in Kentucky without reference to the parent office:*

RICHARD ATKINSON,
FRANK CARTER,
JOSHUA SPEED, of the firm of Henning & Speed,
R. H. WOOLFOLK, of the firm of Sherley, Bell, & Co.,
BENJ. O. DAVIS, of the firm of Davis & Speed.

W. F. BULLOCK & SON, General Agents for Kentucky.

☞ Office—435 Main street, Louisville. feb17 w3m

8,000 ACRES OF Farming and Stock-raising Lands AT AUCTION

On the First and Second Mondays of May, 1858, IN AUDRAIN AND MONROE COUNTIES, MO.

Also

A Farm in St. Louis co., Mo.

8,000 ACRES of excellent unimproved Lands, lying from within six to fifteen miles of the North Missouri Railroad, now completed from St. Louis to them. They are chiefly prairie lands. The lands in Audrain county will be sold at the town of Mexico, in said county. Sale to begin at 12 M. Monday, the 3d day of May. The lands in Monroe county will be sold at the town of Paris, in said county. Sale to begin at 12 M. on Monday, the 10th day of May, 1858.

Terms of Sale—One third cash, and balance in one, two, and three years, with 6 per cent interest; or one-third cash and balance in three years, with 10 per cent. interest. Purchaser's option as to terms.

☞ None of these lands will be sold at private sale beforehand, nor will the sale be postponed.

Also, at Private Sale, a Splendid Farm,

Containing about 45 acres, lying on the Missouri river one mile below Musick's Ferry. There is a good plank and macadamized road leading to it from St. Louis. Half of the land is under cultivation, and all of it is enclosed with fences in good repair. There is an apple orchard of good selections on it, also peach and other fruit trees. There is a good double two-story log house, weather-boarded, with an excellent dry cellar under it; also stable, cribs, smoke-house, barn, and other out-houses; also a good cistern and one of the coolest and best never-failing springs to be found. Any person desiring to purchase a Farm in St. Louis county would do well to examine this one before purchasing, as it will be sold low and on the following favorable terms: One-fourth cash, and the balance in one, two, three, four and five years, with 6 per cent. interest; or one fourth cash and the balance in five years, with 10 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually at the option of the purchaser.

For further information, adress ISAAC H. or THOMAS L. STURGEON, St. Louis, Mo., or W. C. TYLER, at Messrs. Wm. T. Bartley & Co.'s, Main street, Louisville, Ky., of whom plats of land in Audrain and Monroe counties can be had. mar29 d1aw&wtd

READ!

MISSOURI FARM FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of moving to Texas, I am now offering for sale one of the best places in Pettis county, consisting of 615 acres, divided into 425 acres of prairie and 190 acres of first-rate timber; having under fence and in cultivation 240 acres divided into lots and fields of most convenient size.

The buildings, consisting of dwelling with four rooms, hall, closets, wardrobes, &c., kitchen, smoke-house, ice-house, barn, well and bath-house, with other out-buildings necessary for convenience and comfort, are all new.

As a hemp farm, the whole 425 acres cannot be surpassed in the State, being susceptible of producing an average of 900 or 1,000 lbs. per acre.

The water consists of a well in the yard and springs (in the pasture that watered 200 head of stock during the drouth) within 300 yards of the house. The timber, selected 18 years ago as a choice of the country when the lands were all vacant. Convenient to schools, churches, and a society composed in a great part of some of the best citizens from Lexington, Louisville, Danville, &c., Ky. Situated on the far-famed Heath's creek, between the farms where the *big corn crop of 241 and 185½ bushels were raised to the acre.* The tract may be divided into two good farms.

For further particulars, apply to D. W. BOULDIN, Heath's Creek P. O., Pettis county, Mo.

REFERENCES:

Major Talbott, Danville, Ky.
Capt. Shouse, Midway, Ky.
Messrs. Morse, Versailles, Ky.
Col. Fields, formerly of Louisville, Ky.
Dr. Montgomery, formerly of Springfield, Ky.

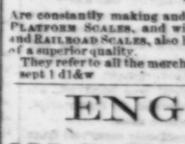
mar17 w3m

GOLD PENS REPAIRED!

ENCLOSE them, with 51 cents each, in 3 cent stamps or 50 cents in money, to my address, and they will be returned by mail in good order.

T. H. HOSKINS, Gold Pen Manufactory, mar17 w1y 88 Third street, Louisville, Ky.

W. NELSON.............D. J. DAVIS.



NELSON & DAVIS, LOUISVILLE **SCALE FACTORY,** Nos. 59 and 61 Sixth st., BETWEEN *Market and Jefferson,*

Are constantly making and will keep on hand all sizes of PLATFORM SCALES, and will build to order HAY, COAL, and RAILROAD SCALES, also RAILROAD and STORE TRUCKS of a superior quality.

They refer to all the merchants in Louisville.

sept 1 d1&w

ENGLISH WATCHES At Cost!

HAVING made arrangements for selling exclusively two LONDON manufacturers' WATCHES, we now offer our present stock of ENGLISH WATCHES AT COST. JOHN KITTS & CO., apr21 wtf Main street, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

RUNAWAY.

A slave, by the name of HENRY, was arrested in the county of Oldham, in this State, on the 15th of March, 1858, and lodged in the jail of said county. He is about 28 years old, a mulatto, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and is a little deaf. He calls himself Henry Steele, and says he belongs to Mrs. Maria Steele, of Louisville. The owner will come forward, pay charges, &c., or the slave will be disposed of in accordance with law.

W. M. WAIDE, mar29 d3&wtf Jailor of Oldham county.

NOTICE.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from trading for a note given by the undersigned, twelve months after date, dated Shepherdsville, Ky., February 13, 1858, payable to John Saxton or order.

GEO. W. BOWMAN, W. O. BARBER, apr27 d1&w4* PARSONS S. MYER.

NOTICE.

HAVING this day associated with me in business Josiah Harris, Sr., of Columbus, Ky., and John Barbee, of Louisville, Ky., will continue the Wholesale Dry Goods business, No. 423 Main street, under the firm and style of Bryant, Harris, & Barbee. J. M. BRYANT. Louisville, April 1st, 1858. a2 d3&w3

BRYANT, HARRIS, & BARBEE,

WOULD say that they will be in constant receipt of New Goods through the Spring and Summer months, and will be able to offer their friends and customers every advantage the market will afford.

Louisville, April 1, 1858. a2 d3&w3m

BOURBON HOUSE,

PARIS, KENTUCKY,

For Sale.

WISHING to retire from business, I offer the above-named large, well-known, and popular house, together with the furniture in it, for sale. The Bourbon House has been too long established and is too well and too generally known to require particular description of location, size, &c. Suffice it to say that it will accommodate comfortably 150 people, that it is in good repair and well furnished in every department, and has a large and constantly increasing patronage. Connected with the house is a two-acre lot upon which there are two good stables, one of them the best in the State, with capacity for 150 horses, which will be sold with the house. The above property will be sold at a decided bargain. For terms apply to

aug5 wtf R. THURSTON, Proprietress.

N. B. The Bourbon House is the breakfast stand for passengers on the morning trains up on the C. & L. R. R.

[Louisville Journal copy weekly until forbid and charge this office.]—*Paris Citizen.*

FRANK W. WALLER...........THOS. H. SMITH

WALLER & SMITH,

No. 4 Franklin st.,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

French China, Queensware, Glassware, BOHEMIAN WARE, Willow Ware, Toys, Clocks, &c., &c.

dec16 w6m*

15,200 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE

IN BATES AND VERNON COUNTIES, MISSOURI.

ON account of bad health, I have determined to decline farming, and offer my farm for sale, situated in Vernon county, one and a quarter miles from Little Osage, at which place there are stores, mills, mechanic shops, &c. There are 3,200 acres in the tract—1,500 timber and 1,700 prairie lands, and is very desirably and advantageously situated for a large stock farm, or, if desired, could be divided into several farms. The large proportion of timber with this tract of land makes it a very desirable one in a prairie country where timber must always be in demand and sell for much higher prices than prairie lands. There are on the place comfortable dwellings, kitchens, out-buildings, a well of never-failing good water, fruit orchard, large barn, corn-cribs, feed-lots, and 400 acres well fenced and in timothy and clover meadow, grain, and pasture, and can be bought at a very low price.

I also will sell 12,000 acres of unimproved lands in township 38, range 30, townships 36, 37, 38, and 39, range 31, and townships 35, 36, and 37, range 32. These lands were selected after a long residence in this country, with care, and comprise some of the choicest lands in the southwest, about one-third of which is timber and two-thirds prairie lands, being a very large proportion of timber lands, seldom found for sale in a prairie country. Timber lands are much more desirable for an investment than prairie lands, for the reason that the price is higher, and that the timber is always growing and increasing in value, from that fact that while the prairie lands, uncultivated, are producing no increase. The country is unsurpassed by any other as a grazing and stock-growing country, by natural advantages. These lands will be sold all together at a great bargain, or in tracts at fair prices. The title is indisputable. Terms can be made to suit by the payment of a portion down and the balance in annual payments, with interest.

For further information, apply to the subscriber, at Little Osage, Mo. [apr14 w6] C. D. BALL.

MALT! MALT! MALT!

I HAVE SEVERAL THOUSAND BUSHELS OF SUPERIOR BARLEY MALT (my own manufacture) on hand, which I will sell for cash at the usual market price.

PETER NOLL, City Brewery, nov18 w6m Sixth street, between Main and River.

SCHRGDT & LAVAL,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALCOHOL, COLOGNE, and Pure Spirits, and dealers in Old Bourbon and Monongahela Whiskies, west side of Second street, between Main and Water, Louisville, Ky. july 20 d&wtf

MELON SEED.

I HAVE on hand a lot of ORANGE-RINE, STRAWBERRY, and CALIFORNIA WATERMELON SEED. Any one wishing to try any of the above sorts can have them forwarded by remitting 30 cents in postage stamps. The Melons raised from the above-named seed were of the finest quality, the California Melons weighing 65 lbs. Address, post-paid, J. ANTHONY, feb17 wtf Louisville, Ky.

G. A. WHEAT,

Commission Merchant,

Main street, Houston, Texas,

WILL pay particular attention to the sale of all kinds of WESTERN PRODUCE.

☞ Refer to James Trabue & Co., William Terry, Wheat, Baker, & Co., Louisville, Ky. febs deod&w18

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.

ONE ENGINE, 10x20 inch stroke, complete with pumps, fitted up to drive Circular saw-mill.

One Engine, 7x16 inch stroke, complete with pumps.
One do 5x16 do, do.
Two do 9x30 do, complete to crank.
One do 12x38 do, do do.

These Engines are new and of the most approved construction, and will be sold low, separately or fitted out with boilers and rigging. Apply at the foundery of Lawson & Pearce, or address

f5 d3&wtf E. A. GARDNER, Assignee.

LOCOMOTIVE BOILER.

ONE 15-horse power Portable Boiler, new, with fifty-four tubes, for sale by E. A. GARDNER, f5 d3&wtf Assignee of Lawson & Pearce.

A Valuable Farm, Negroes, and Stock FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

I WILL offer at public sale, on the 25th day of May, 1858, at my residence in Larue county, Ky., my Farm, containing between 400 and 500 acres, situated on the Rolling Fork of Salt river, in Larue county, about 2½ miles from the town of New Haven, through which the Lebanon branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad passes. This Farm is one of the best in the State of Kentucky; the soil is of the very best, lies well, well-improved with a comfortable two-story dwelling, three good barns, and all the necessary out-buildings. A good portion of the fencing is plank, with red cedar posts, the balance with oak stakes. I will sell this farm all together or in lots to suit purchasers.

Those wishing to buy a No. 1 Farm would do well to call and examine this farm before the day of sale.

At the same time, I will sell a lot of fine blooded Heifers, from 9 to 18 months old; also one or two fine Durham Bulls, several head of Horses, four to six head of fine brood Mares with Mule colts.

Also, from three to six valuable Negroes. Also, a great many farming utensils, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—The land will be sold upon a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest from date. The remainder of the property will be sold on a credit of twelve months for sums of $10 and over, with interest from date; under $10, cash in hand.

feb17 w3m* JOS. MILLER, New Haven, Ky.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

To those who wish to Sell out where they are now living and remove to other points.

LIVINGSTON, situated in Southwest Kentucky, bordered by the Ohio and Tennessee rivers and traversed its entire centre by the Cumberland, possessing the most prolific and healthful soil and an excellent climate, is now open to EMIGRANTS FROM ALL QUARTERS. Some idea of its PRODUCTIONS may be formed when the public is assured that for the last five or ten years its crops of *wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, clover millet, &c.,* have been equal to any section in the State. TOBACCO has been raised here for many years quite successfully, and many farmers have raised a sufficiency of COTTON to answer domestic purposes. The *Chinese Sugar Cane* has succeeded with us finely, and preparations are now being made in this section toward cultivating the GRAPE. This department of horticultural industry promises to be a fruitful source of profit to our county.

Livingston is now being opened out and improved in every respect, as regards its agricultural, educational, social, and religious condition. It now contains an industrious, thriving, and enterprising population. Add to all these *superior* advantages ITS NEARNESS TO THE BEST MARKETS for the sale of its products, its exemption from all but State and county tax (*no railroad tax here*); it is one of the most desirable regions for the industrious farmer to settle in the whole Commonwealth. There are thousands of acres of unoccupied lands, now coming into market, that can be bought at the lowest rates and on the most reasonable terms. Lands, cleared partially, ranging from $4 to $25 an acre, according to situation and degree of improvement; titles indisputable.

The GENERAL HEALTH of this county will compare favorably with any section in the State. We have not had an epidemic amongst us for many years. Our present population is not leaving us, but we have lots of room for more industrious and enterprising new settlers. Those seeking new homes could not do better than come and investigate our statements. For further information, address

J. W. SINGLETON, Chm'n Com. Cor. Board of Enterprise, dec23 w6m Smithland, Ky.

COPPER STILLS

ON hand and for sale from 40 to 200 gallons. All kinds of Distillery Work made at short notice. Prices to suit the times. R. G. KYLE & CO., dec 3 w6m Second door below the Louisville Hotel.

OUR STOCK OF DRY GOODS IS NOW large, very complete in assortment, and bought with such advantages as to enable us to offer inducements to CASH and FOUR MONTHS' DEALERS equal if not superior to any Jobbing concern in the United States. All orders for Prints and Brown Sheetings must be accompanied with the money. mar4 d&w JAMES LOW & CO.